BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1857.....NO. 29.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$1 00
Do. do.	2 insertions,	1 25
Do. do.	3 do	1 50
Do. do.	3 months without change	4 00
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Do. do.	12 do do do	12 00
Do. do.	6 do renewed weekly	14 00
Do. do.	12 do do do	25 00

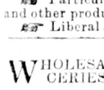
☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857 25-1y

DENTIST!

J. H. FREEMAN, having bought out Dr. Kennedy, offers his services to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as practical DENTIST.
All operations performed by him warranted to give entire satisfaction. FRONT STREET.
Oct. 10th, 1856. 30-Sw—15-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.] WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4-56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856.—tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

100 AGENTS WANTED.
$130,00 PER MONTH! Here is a rare chance for a few young men to make a large salary without investing a capital.
The above is no "three cent catch penny," or humbug to introduce Patent Medicines, Books, &c.
For an outfit, enclose stamps for return postage. Address
T. S. CARTER, Plaistow, N. H.
Feb. 27, 1857 26-3m

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENT.
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
55 Chambers Street, and 33 Reade Street,
OPPOSITE THE PARK.
WILL BE PREPARED, on and after January 1st, to open their Spring Importations, comprising an extensive and varied assortment of choice, novel and desirable SILK AND FANCY GOODS, adapted especially to the wants of first class, North Carolina Merchants, and which will be offered at the very lowest market prices.
Jan. 9th. 19-3m

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September; my object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery.
The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
JAMES DARBY.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th, 1856. 66-4t—18-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st inst., our boy JACK, formerly owned by B. Southerland, Esq., of Wilmington. Said boy left the cars at Whitehead's Station, on the W. & W. R. R. He is well known in the neighborhood of South Washington, where he has a wife, and is probably lurking.
The above reward will be paid for his delivery to D. J. Southerland, in Wilmington, or his confinement in any jail so we can get him. BRIGHTWELL & PETERS,
Feb 20—25-2muoo Farmville, Va.

LAND PLASTER.
100 TONS LAND PLASTER, now landing, and for sale by KEITH & FLANNER.
Feb 20—25-6t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

THE FEMALE SEMINARY AT KENANSVILLE.
THE FIRST SESSION opened on Monday, the 2d day of February, 1857.
The following are the Rates of Tuition for a Session of twenty-one weeks:

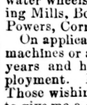
Primary Department	$10 00
Junior Department	12 50
Senior Department	15 00
Ancient Languages...(Extra)	10 00
Modern Languages...(Extra)	10 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each, (including use of Instrument)..(Extra)	20 00
When both are taken	30 00
Vocal Music	gratis
Drawing and Painting	10 00
Embroidery and Fancy Needle Work	3 00

Pupils may enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged from the time of entrance; but, there will be no after deduction, except in cases of protracted sickness.
Board may be had, in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary, at from $8 to $10 per month.
Applications, and inquiries for further particulars, may be made to T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal.
Kenansville, Feb. 13th—24-6t
[Newbern Express, Wilmington Herald, and Spirit of the Age copy 6 times, and forward their accounts to T. O. R.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary, having erected during the past year a large, elegant and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and successful Teacher.
He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a *thorough Female Education*.
The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.
The subscriber will attend to all applications made previous to the arrival of the Principal.
The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on the 26th January. Address.
REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
☞ Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856.—36-tf.

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.
Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
Oct. 10—6-6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines *at short notice*, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.
The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have new an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or delay. H. W. & L. G. GRADY.
Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. 16-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 21—18-tf. ISAAC WELLS.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.
THE EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEDical Society of the State of North Carolina, will be held in the town of Edenton, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Wednesday the 15th of April, 1857.
Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession generally are requested to attend.
WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D.
Secretary N. C. Med. Soc.
February 26th, 1857. 26-tm
Wilmington Herald, Raleigh Standard and Register, Tarboro' Southerner, North Carolina Times, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat and Fayetteville Observer copy weekly until meeting and send bills to the Secretary at Wilmington.

General Notices.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER SCHR. HELENE, from New York:—25 bags Rio Coffee; 15 bbls. C. Sugar; 15 boxes Pale Soap. Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY & BROS.
March 18th

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Tract of Land in Johnston County, it lies four miles South of Smithfield on Neuse River, and contains 1300 acres. It is well timbered with both Oak and Pine, and the portion that is cleared is in fine farming order. There is on the premises a good dwelling and all necessary out houses. The terms of sale will be half cash, the ballance on time. Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to call on the subscriber who wills how them the premises. JOHN SMITH.
March 13th, 1857 28-2m* ☞

CABINET FURNITURE.
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD SETS, oak dining room, mahogany and walnut furniture, at the old stand, No. 120 Catharine street, near East Broadway, New York. After a continuance of thirty-seven years by the subscriber, now again replenished with a large assortment of the newest and most approved patterns of good and substantial work. Shippers and country dealers will find it to their interest to call.
SOLOMON FANNING.
March 13th, 1857 28-3m

NOTICE.
ON Monday, the 3d day of April, I will sell at public sale, at Long Creek Bridge, on a credit of six months, a NEGRO MAN, HANDY, about 27 years old, the property of the late Stephen Costin.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*
March 13, 1857. 28-ts

MULLETS.—25 bbls. Large Mullets, at
March 13th GEO. H. KELLEY & BROS.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER Schr. A. J. DeRosset, from New York:—25 Bags Prime Laguuyra Coffee; 15 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar; 12 Jars pure Potash. Low for cash at
March 13th GEO. H. KELLEY & BROS.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, at March Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having duly qualified as the Administrator of Alfred L. Moore, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of his said intestate, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. G. J. MOORE, *Adm'r.*
March 11th, 1857.—[156-2t—28-2t]

CAUTION.
NEW YORK, March 4th, 1857.
THE PUBLIC are hereby cautioned against negotiating any drafts on the Subscriber, as they will not be honored, unless drawn by Mr. T. W. Murray, my Special Agent.
JOHN H. WOODGATE,
83 Water Street, N. Y.
March 9th, 1857 28-2t*

NOTICE.
ON Tuesday, the 31st day of March, at the late residence of Alfred L. Moore, dec'd, I will expose to sale at public auction, all the HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE of said deceased; a large quantity of STOCK, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, &c.; FARMING UTENSILS, CARTS, WAGGONS, &c.; 1,000 BUSHELS OF CORN, BACON, LARD, &c. Sale will continue from day to day until everything is disposed of. Terms made known at sale. G. J. MOORE, *Adm'r.*
March 11th, 1857.—[156-1t—28-ts]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1857.
Jacob Cole, Joseph Cole, Bazil M. Cole, and others, Heirs at Law of Robert Cole, dec'd., *vs.* Gibson Sloan, Administrator, and Richard Swinson, and Ann, his wife.
PETITION FOR ACCOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL ESTATE.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson and Ann Swinson, two of the defendants in this case, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, in this State, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House, at Kenansville, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment will be taken *pro confesso*, and the same will be heard *ex parte*, as to them.
Witness John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in January, and in the eighty-first year of independence, A. D., 1857.
March 6.—27-6t. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Duplin County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1857.
Bazil M. Cole, Joseph Cole, and others, Heirs at Law of Robert Cole, dec'd., *vs.* Jacob Cole, Adm'r., Richard Swinson, and Ann Swinson, his wife.
PETITION TO ACCOUNT AND DISSRIBUTE PERSONAL ESTATE.
IT ABPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson, and Ann, his wife, two of the defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, at Kenansville, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.
Witness John J. Whitehead, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday in January, and the eighty-first year of our Independence, A. D., 1857.
March 6.—27-6t. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. } New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known as the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Stricklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood.
For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at his residence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J. BARDEN at Stricklinsville.
Nov. 28—13-6m. JOHN HUFHAM.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been apppointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

KANSAS.—The latest accounts from Kansas, through by mail entirley, are by the steamer *Emigrant*, at St Louis, with Leavenworth accounts of the 23d ult. These advices are thus summed up in the River reports of the St. Louis *Leader*.
Arrived at Leavenworth City on Sunday, 22d inst. Ice gorges just breaking above, and ice coming down heavy, could not get to Weston for heavy running ice.—Found everything quiet and peaceful in the Territory, and Leavenworth City in a truly flourishing condition. Every person seems bent on rivaling the other in enterprise, and every one confident of the great and glorious future of their city. Left the above place on evening of the same day; passed new and thriving cities of Quindaro and Wyandotte both budding rapidly into a busy existence.
The cargo of the *Emigrant* comprising lard, butter, hemp, rope, tow, cattle and "sundries."

PRESENT TO MR. BUCHANAN.—Mr. Wyndham Robertson, Ex-American Consul at Trieste, who arrived at New York in the *Edinburg*, has brought a magnificent and beautifully enamelled gold chronometer watch, which has been made to the order of some Italian republicans, for a present to James Buchanan. The chronometer is enclosed in a gold hunting case, both faces of which are elaborately and exquisitely enamelled. On the front face of the case there is a finished likeness of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, painted on a blue enamelled surface, surrounded with a richly wrought wreath. The portrait of Maximiilian, the Archduke of Austria, adorns the back of the case.

NEW ALLY.—The New York *Evening Miror*, heretofore somewhat inclined to Know-Nothing and Black Republicanism, is so well pleased with Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural Address, that it promises to give his administration its cordial and earnest support.

Visit of Citizens of Missouri to Gen. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan.—Interesting Interviews.

On Saturday, at 2 o'clock, the citizens of Missouri now on a visit to Washington, called upon General Pierce at the residence of Governor Marcy. Besides the two senators and representatives now in the city, the party was composed of about twenty citizens.

They were presented by the Hon. James L. Grreen to the ex-President, who was addressed by Thos. C. Reynolds, United States District Attorney of Missouri, in substance, as follows:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: The Missourians, now in this city, have come, without distinction of party, religion, or origin, to pay their respects, and take leave of you. They have done me the high and most agreeable honor of making me their organ on this occasion.

"We congratulate you that, although at the commencement of your Presidency our country even then enjoyed a prosperity unexampled in the history of nations, yet, under your wise and firm administration, it has reached a still higher condition of wealth and happiness.

We congratulate you that, while a war of giants was shaking the eastern continents to their very centres, the policy and foresight of yourself and your counsellors enabled you to preserve for America the blessings of profound peace without lowering our national dignity or jeopardzing any of our interests.

"The public voice accords to you the great merit of having conducted the general affairs of our country with success and ability, and it must be a most gratifying reflection to you that you have consistently followed throughout your administration the great leading principles which lie at the foundation of our government.

"Particularly, as Missourians, do we feel it to be a happy coincidence that, on the very day when the journals of the land are spreading before their readers the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, (to which all good citizens, without reference to their previous opinions, will cheerfully submit,) solemnly endorsing the great leading principle of your administration, we have the happiness of congratulating, on so imposing a triumph, the President who, amid difficulties and dangers, firmly stood by his honest convictions of constitutional duty, which are now decided by that august tribunal to be right.

"Seldom does Providence vouchsafe to any man the signal boon of making his rule an era in the annals of his country. To you it has granted this special grace; for when the future historian, in calmer days, shall write the history of our Union, he will date from your administration the period when the sublime principle of popular sovereignty under the guidance of our time-honored constitution, was declared supreme throughout the broad expanse of our land.

"To you, sir, and to her, that admirable lady whose many virtues are acknowledged by all who have the privilege to know her, and to whom your high station has been but a burden, that only affection and a sense of duty enabled her to bear, we most cordially wish health, happiness, prosperity, and length of days."

This address was delivered by Mr. Reynolds, with a warmth and earnestness of tone which showed that it proceeded from the heart. Gen. Pierce was evidently much affected by it, and several of the ladies who were present were moved to tears by the beautiful and touching allusion to Mrs. Pierce.

He replied in an admirable and eloduent speech of considerable length, whose dignity and elevation of tone made a profound impression upon those assembled.

We regret that it is not in our power to give his language on this occasion, but we dare not trust either our notes or our memories to do it justice.

After expressing his profound sense of the high compliment thus paid him, the ex-President proceeded to declare that it was impossible for any one then present to realize the difference between his feelings now and at the time when he had assumed the reins of government. At that time inexperienced, and with a distrust of his abilities, he had assembled around him that band of counsellors to whose large experience and greater knowledge of affairs he had been to a great degree indebted for the success of his administration.

In reference to the great and leading measure of his administration they had stood together as brothers, and had been as a unit in sentiment.

Those persons were much mistaken who supposed that he had not foreseen the storm that was to arise from the inauguration of this great principle, and still more mistaken were those who supposed that he had been for one moment disturbed or moved by the flood gates of abuse and detraction which had been opened upon him. He had but one motive—a sense of duty; he had been guided but by one principle—his constitutional obligation. He had not attempted to anticipate either the judgment of the people or the decision of any tribunal; he had but followed the light which his own sense of duty and his own constitutional opinions had vouchsafed to him. His known sentiments and his previous political course could have led to no other result; and while it was a scource of infinite gratification to him to find his opinions sanctioned by the highest tribunal in the land, he bore into his retirement that highest of all rewards, the consciousness of having discharged his duty to his country.

Gov. Marcy having entered during the delivery of this speech, he paid a handsome compliment to the services of that distinguished gentleman, and declared that it had been a fortunate thing for the nation that our foreign affairs had been in so able hands. Peace had been the policy of the administration, because, in the first place, it was aware that, should peace with foreign nations but continue for twenty years longer, and not the combined nations of Europe would desire to cope with us, such was the rapid increase of our power. But peace had been our policy from a still higher motive, viz: the cause of humanity and the advancement of civilization. Nor in maintaining this policy of peace had the honor or dignity of the nation been sacrificed. On the contrary, while to the weaker and feebler powers we had been deferential and conciliatory, to the stronger—especially where behind the power we beheld a frowning countenance—we had been firm and exacting.

Gen. Pierce concluded by paying a handsome compliment to Missouri and her citizens, expressing the great gratification he had received from this visit, and his firm conviction that the Union and the constitution would be preserved, and that a sounder sentiment was already beginning to prevail, even in that section where the waves of agitation had rolled the highest and beat the angriest.

When Gen. Pierce had concluded his reply, the gentlemen present were introduced to Gov. Marcy; and, after a highly interesting interview, retired.

The Missourians then repaired to the White House to pay their respects to Mr. Buchanan, from whom they received a most cordial welcome.

Again they were presented by Mr. Green; and Mr. Reynolds, in behalf of the delegation, addressed the President very nearly to the following effect:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: The Missourians here present, without distinction of party, have united to pay you their respects. Our fathers abolished the "kingly office" in our land; but

'An honest man's the king of men,"

and in you we are proud to recognize such a king, and present to him not the homage of subjects, but the respect of free citizens, approaching you simply as citizens. The sentiments of your inaugural give us assurance that your administration will be true to the interests of the country and the principles of our government; but as citizens of that State which forms the key-stone in that arch of commonwealth erected beyond the Father of Waters on the first great territorial acquisition of the United States, we especially rejoice that you, the first President from the Keystone State of our Atlantic border, have resolved to guide your councils with a special view to the perpetuation of our glorious Union. We have every confidence that your policy will tend to preserve us a united people, and we know of no higher fortune which we can wish you in the future than that of gaining for your administration the glory of having permanently restored the fraternal affection which originally bound together the States of this Union.

"We cordially wish you, personally and officially, every blessing which Providence can grant, to compensate you for the toil and anxiety to which your elevated station necessarily subjects you; and we pray that, after a successful rule, you may be long preserved, in health and happiness, to enjoy the gratitude and respect of your fellow-citizens."

The President responded to this address in terms highly flattering to Missouri and her citizens, and good naturedly remarked that it was fortunate that his position forbade his replying in a set speech, otherwise his reputation for eloquence might suffer in comparison with that of the gentleman who had just addressed him. With great humor he remarked that, in reference to his being an honest man, he believed he had hitherto been so, and hoped that the temptation of power or the pride of office would not seduce him from the path of rectitude.

For several minutes Mr. Buchanan continued to converse with different gentlemen of the delegation, when they retired, all alike delighted with the courtesy, affability and dignity of the Chief Magistrate of the republic.—*Washington Union.*

Affairs in Kansas.

We learn from our western exchanges that Gov. Geary has returned to the territorial legislature, without his approval, the bill to provide for taking the census of the Territory and for calling a constitutional convention. The principal objection is, that the legislature "failed to make any provision to submit the constitution, when framed, to the consideration of the people for their ratification or rejection." Gov. Geary says:

"The voice of the people fairly expressed, and its imbodiment in the fundamental laws, should be the earnest desire of every citizen of a republic.

"But how can the voice of the people be fairly expressed, and their will be imbodied in the organic law, unless that law, when made, be submitted to them to determine whether it is their will which the convention has proclaimed?

"The idea of surrendering the sovereignty of the Territory—the common property of the people of the several States—into the hands of the few who first chanced to wander into them is to me a political novelty. Is it just that the Territories should exercise the rights of sovereign States until their condition and numbers become such as to entitle them to be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States?"

Notwithstanding objections, the bill was passed over the veto. The act provides that between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of April, 1857, the sheriffs of the counties, to be assisted by deputies appointed by themselves, shall take a census of the white inhabitants "actually residing" in their respective counties, and before the 10th of April shall file in the office of the judges of probate for their respective counties a complete list of all the qualified voters therein on the 1st of April preceding, which list the judges of probate shall add to, alter, and amend at their discretion, upon application made to them up to the first of May, only those borne on these amended lists to be allowed to vote for members of the convention.

English Ladies and Agriculture.

We are indebted to Hon. C. P. Holcomb, of Delaware, for a copy of his address, delivered before the Maryland State Agricultural Society, at its annual exhibition at Baltimore in 1854. It reviews the progress made in agriculture, and contains excellent suggestions for future improvement. Touching the part which ladies should take in rural pursuits, he relates an anecdote which, as it offers a striking contrast to the knowledge possessed by many American ladies, is worth repeating.—*Country Gentleman.*

"As showing the interest English Ladies take in Agriculture, I cannot but relate a casual interview I chanced to have with an English lady, in going up in the express train from London to York. Her husband had bought a book at the stand as we were about star

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1857.

One of the Re-Vamped Issues—The Question of the Public Lands Impartially considered.

Among the old, dead, buried and resurrected political issues which, like Monsieur Tonson, are sure to "come again," we may now refer more particularly to the question of the public lands. We heard an enthusiastic hater of nutt-grass, swear the other day that you might take it all up, burn it—make ley out of the ashes, and that the ley poured out on land would raise a crop of nutt-grass. There is something of the same kind of perverse vitality about the exploded but plausible theories of distribution, whether of the public lands themselves or of the proceeds of their sales. Time and again, on the stump and through the press have all these theories and the plausible sophistries by which they are supported, been met and exposed, and the decision of the people at the polls marked their condemnation of the whole scheme; yet, spite of this, it is evident that the next rally,—the rally now shortly to be made against the Democracy of the South, will be upon this issue. And when that rally is made, as made it will be, or all the signs of the times are deceptive, we ask of our Democratic friends to bear in mind that the troubles and difficulties of Mr. Pierce's administration were chargeable to the factious course of summer friends, disappointed of office, far more than to any strength inherent in the opposition itself. Let none be deceived this time by specious professions of fidelity to Democracy on the part of those who ignore its principles. Every compromise of principle from considerations of expediency, is a positive loss to the Democratic party, and the man who counsels any such compromise is a secret enemy, or an unsafe friend.—Let us look this thing once more fairly in the face as we have done many a time before; meet it fairly and squarely, and defeat it in good old Democratic fashion.

Much is talked about the cession made by certain States to the General Government for the good of the whole, and the strengthening the bonds of Union.—Virginia and North Carolina ceded territories to the Confederacy. They gave to that Confederacy the control over, and the disposal of, the property in the public lands in these ceded territories, the revenues so arising, to be applied to the general purposes of the whole Union. But was this all that these and other States surrendered to the Confederacy for the general purposes of the confederated government?—The still more important and valuable right of imposing a tax upon imports was also surrendered by the States, and the revenues from this source constitute the great fund by which the federal treasury is filled, and the federal expenses are paid. The control of the public lands is just as constitutionally and as fully vested in the General Government, and just as fully surrendered by the States, as is the power of raising revenue by a duty upon imports; and the distribution of the lands, or their proceeds, among the individual States, would, in fact, constitute as direct a change of the constitution of the United States as would the claim of the individidual States to take back into their own hands, and exercise by their own authority, any other power exclusively vested by the constitution in the General Government. Like other express powers conferred, and duties imposed, upon the Federal Government, that relating to the public lands is to be exercised for and in behalf of the *United* States, and not of separate and distinct partners; and as well might the individual States reclaim any or all the rights and interests of sovereignty ceded by them to the General Government for the purpose of forming a Union, as this right and interest in the public lands, which constitute a federal fund, under federal control, for federal purposes. That abuses may have crept into the mode and manner in which the General Government exercises the power conferred, and discharges the duties imposed upon it in this respect, does not alter the fact that these are its exclusive powers and duties, which it cannot give up, nor the States reclaim without a violation of the constitution of the United States. Establish this precedent, and carry it out to its full consequences, and one by one, the bonds of Union are dropped or fall asunder—a tacit nullification is initiated—the rights of the States, and of the *United* States are confounded, and their distinctions lost; and time alone can determine whether we will become again a disunited jumble of isolated communities, or a consolidated government, held together, not by a constitution which has lost all efficacy, but by some fancied "higher law," which has "risen upon its ruins, and in spite of its opposition."

But after all that has been said about the matter, the cessions made by North Carolina and Virginia, can no longer be regarded as forming any living and practical element entitled to be brought into the discussion of this question at the present time. The lands in these cessions were, and are spoken of by the Supreme Court as having been the property of the *United* States, but they no longer exist as such, from the simple fact that they have become the property of private owners.

The United States owns some twelve or thirteen hundred millions of acres, of which all but an inconsiderable trifle has been acquired, not by the States in their individual capacity, but by the *United* States as such. No talk about cession will apply to these lands,—they are federal property, as much as the ships belonging to the navy, the forts and equipments of the army, or anything else which is known as belonging to the general fund.

The title to these lands, acquired by treaty, is in the United States, as the common trustee, to hold, manage and dispose of them for the common purposes for which its trusteeship was created;—these purposes certainly do not include the carrying on of State works, or the support of State Governments, out of, or by means of, this fund, any more than by means of any other federal fund or property, as the duty on imports, for instance, and the cry of taxation being heavy in the States, and that it ought to be lightened by appropriating the public lands to State purposes, is about as sensible as a similar cry would be to have State taxes reduced by making a call upon the revenues of the General Government collected at the Custom Houses.

But turning from the question of principle, which should always first be considered, let us look a little to the practical considerations connected with, and bearing upon, the subject.

The Federal Government, which is simply the trustee and agent of the States in their united capacity, endowed by the States with certain powers and revenues to enable it to carry out the objects for which its trusteeship was created, has no funds of its own—no privy purse. Every cent taken out of its treasury must be replaced by the same amount taken out of the pockets of the people,—increased, however, by the expenses of collection and disbursement. It is exceedingly questionable whether, if the whole history of the public lands, from the first, was carefully reviewed, any nett profits would be shown; and the distribution of these lands, or their products, would be on a par with the act of a corporation, in declaring a dividend upon money borrowed for the purpose. Let us look at the tedious and expensive process through which the territories containing the lands, and the lands themselves must pass before they show returns. The maintainance of military posts—the carrying on of Indian wars, as in Oregon and elsewhere—the cost of surveys and land agencies—the salaries of Governors and other territorial officers—the extinguishment of Indian titles—the sums paid by treaty to France and Mexico, will, in the aggregate, show an annual charge fully equal to any amount which could reasonably be expected to arise from the sale of lands at the average rate of clearance and settlement. Supposing the public lands to be distributed among the States, one of two things must be done;—either the States receiving directly a distributive share of the public lands, must directly assume their proportional distributive shares in the management and defence of the lands and territories, or they must indirectly bear the burden in the shape of taxes, to be imposed by the General Government for that purpose. In either case, it would be found that the arrangement was a loosing one. That the direct defence and management of the lands and territories would cost the distributees more than they could realize from their distributive quotas, and that the indirect cost through the taxes paid for a similar purpose to the General Government, would exhibit the same showing.

But it is contended that the management of the public lands by the General Government has tended to abuse and corruption. That by means of grants to aid in the construction of railroads in the new States and Territories, injustice has been done.—That, apart from the unfairness of giving to one set of men what is not given to another set, population has been diverted from the old States, especially of the South, to the new States, and Territories of the North West.

Admitting for a moment all that is here contended for—admitting, for argument sake, the existence of these evils, let us look at the nature and adequacy of the remedy proposed. "Bennett's Bill" brought forward a few years ago, enables us to see what that proposed remedy was. It was the assignment to each specified State of a specified number of acres of the public lands, to be assigned and located under certain rules and regulations not very definitely understood.

What sort of a land system, or, rather, what sort of absence of all system, would we then have, with thirty-one sellers all in the market, and all anxious to realize from their claims? What speculative schemes would we not then see to induce settlement and, of course, sale of land, and the return of money to the treasuries of each and every one of the States? If these lands and land-schemes produce corruption in Congress, would that corruption be lessened, or the tendency in that direction checked, by introducing this element of corruption into every State Legislature in the land? How would the Southern abettors of this scheme relish the organization of every free-soil legislature at the North into a gigantic Emigrant Aid Society, voting day and daily grants of lands to abolition settlers, for the purpose of excluding Southern settlement? And yet this would be exactly the result of things. And what an engine this would be in the hands of Massachusetts, and Vermont, and Maine, and all that tier of States! Instead of the public lands, if ceded to the States, ever becoming a source of revenue, they would all be squandered in a heated contest after sectional supremacy. The South, or, at least, the States of the South, would be compelled to enter the field with grants of land to Southern settlers, to counterbalance those made by Northern States to abolition settlers. The public mind would be excited, the sectional breach widened, population diverted from the old States at a terribly accelerated pace, and when the wild excitement was over, and people returned to their senses, they would find the States poorer in their treasuries, poorer in their populations, more deeply exasperated against each other, and paying into the United States treasury a largely increased tax to supply the deficiency caused by the diversion of a federal fund from its proper and legitimate channel.

Stockholders' Meeting.

On Tuesday last the stockholders in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company met at Commissioners' Hall, in this place, and organized at 12 o'clock on that day—the 17th—by calling T. A. Norment, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing O. H. Dockery, Esq., of Richmond county, and General S. H. Walkup, of Union county, Secretaries. The Secretaries, with A. H. VanBokkelen, Esq., of Wilmington, were appointed a committee to take account of stock and verify proxies. The committee having discharged its duty, reported 1,300 shares of stock as being represented in person, and 7,507 shares by proxy. This being a majority of the stock, the meeting was declared ready for business. The Chair stated that the first business before the stockholders was to take into consideration the amendments to the charter of the company, passed by the last Legislature. The reading of these amendments was called for, and after the bill had been read by Mr. Dockery, one of the Secretaries, the vote was taken upon the amended charter, which was unanimously accepted.

Communications were received from the official authorities and different citizens of the town of Fayetteville, in regard to the location of the temporary Eastern terminus of the road, bringing to the attention of the stockholders certain considerations in favor of that location being at Fayetteville. As the terms proposed were rather suggestive than formal, we omit further reference to them now. We understood the propositions to be in effect the same as those to which we made allusions some time since in the *Journal*.

On motion, this subject was referred to the President and Directors, to whom all other matters pertaining to terminus, location, etc., had been entrusted by the previous action of the stockholders.

The Convention having disposed of all the business before it, adjourned *sine die*.

The Board of Directors was in session during the afternoon, and, we learn, after considering all the propositions before it, finally decided in favor of Walker's Ferry as the temporary eastern terminus of the road.

The feeling in favor of the road, and the desire for its speedy and energetic prosecution, would appear to be gaining ground along the line, and there is reason to believe that the counties through which it is to pass will pretty generally avail themselves of the powers conferred by the amended charter, and come forward with county subscriptions. We understand that the Grand Jury, at the Superior Court of Anson county, held a week or two since, made a unanimous recommendation to this effect. Of course, the power of submitting the question, is vested in County Court, who, before making any subscription, must derive the authority to do so from a vote of the citizens of the county upon the question, when submitted to them. We mention this recommendation made by the Superior Court Grand Jury simply as an indication of feeling and opinion.

☞ We notice that Hon. Stephen R. Mallory, one of the Senators from Florida, passed through this place on Tuesday last on his way from Washington City to his home at Key West. Mr. M. has just taken his seat for another term of six years. Florida has gotten to sending mighty good Democratic Senators, and Mr. Mallory is one of them.

Death of Hon. D. T. Disney.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Hon. David T. Disney, ex-member of Congress from Ohio, died to-day.

The South and the Administration.—Political Strength in the next Congress.

Nearly a week since we took a brief and rapid survey of the political events of the four years commencing with the inauguration of General Pierce and ending with the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan. As we saw, Mr. Pierce entered upon the discharge of his public duties under a political sky apparently without a cloud—he retired from his high position with all the leading measures of his policy approved by the country and sanctioned by the courts. Yet, in the interval, what fierce opposition did he have to encounter, to what unlimited denunciation was he subjected. We dislike to use the word crisis, since it has been perverted to mean anything or nothing; but if ever, in peaceful times, there has been a crisis in the affairs of this country, there was one during the closing half of Mr. Pierce's administration.

That crisis is past—for a time, at least—yet those who dream that it is past forever, read the signs of the times but unskillfully. Neither the law of the land, as announced by the courts, nor the distinct settlement of vexed questions upon constitutional principles by Congress, can secure the country against the disturbing agencies to be set at work by those who preach a "higher law" than the constitution, who pretend to recognize obligations paramount to those which that instrument imposes.

Is it not, under these circumstances, a duty which the people of the South owe to their country, to avoid, as far as possible, all unnecessary causes of division among themselves? Must they not feel that Mr. Buchanan's administration will have to stand the brunt of attack and opposition from the concentrated force of the abolition power of the North—that the blows thus aimed at Mr. Buchanan's administration will be, in fact, blows aimed at the rights and interests of the South? Surely these things are so. Surely the fact that they *are* so ought to impress upon the people of the Southern States the necessity—nay, the duty—of sustaining the administration against the attacks of sectional fanaticism.

How is the administration to be sustained, now that it has been placed in power by the almost unanimous vote of the Southern States? Certainly not by the election of its opponents to Congress, but by sending to both Houses such men as will give to it a cordial and hearty support—who will rejoice in its successes or mourn over its defeats—who will not simply go with it in some matters, but with it in all essential measures of policy.

The anti-Administration Congressmen of the North are a unit. There may have been talk once of "Republicans" and "Americans," and all sorts of distinctions, without any appreciable sort of difference, but now all that is merged in opposition to the South; and, of the men elected from the North to seats in the next House, the South has not a friend that we know of outside of the Democratic party. Does it, or does it not appear that, as a mere matter of policy, it would be best for the South to send a delegation to Congress that can fully affiliate with the only friends we have from the North, who can concert measures with them and of course co-operate more effectually to hold abolitionism in check than could men divided from them by political jealousies and antagonisms.

Is this a proper time for dividing the Southern people by exhuming from the graves to which they have been consigned, schemes which have been repudiated by the country time and again, and which can now only share the same fate, after having been the occasion of possible excitement and division?

The battle at the North is mainly over for the present. At any rate, all, or nearly all, of the Congressional elections in the Northern States have been held. Supposing the Southern States yet to elect, to send precisely the same character of delegations to the next Congress, that they sent to the last, then the Democratic party will still want seven votes of a majority in the House. The strict Democratic vote in the last Congress was some seventy-five or seventy-six. In the event of no change being made in the States yet to elect, the Democratic vote in the next House will be one hundred and eleven. One hundred and eighteen is a majority.

It will be seen from this, that there is already a very great gain from the state of things at the opening of the Congress whose term expired by limitation on the fourth of this month This change has mainly been brought about at the North by the reaction of the constitutional feeling of the country against the isms of the day. If the North has already gone so far to sustain this conservative administration, may we not reasonably expect that the small balance of gain necessary to bring the House, the Senate and the Executive into a position of harmony, can easily be given by the South? It is our purpose to examine into the issues to which we have referred, as being brought forward to distract the South—to expose again their oft exposed fallacies. and show how and why the South should reject all these attempts made to divide her, and come up as one man to sustain those who sustain her; but the lateness of the hour, and the length to which this article has already grown, admonishes us to close for the present.

☞ There used to be two old-world notions that perplexed our juvenility exceedingly, and we often fatigued our childish legs in vain pursuit of the famous "crock of gold" that was sure to be found under either abutment of a rain-bow—*when you could find out the precise spot upon which it stood*—and once, at least, we spent a day watching a loose flag stone that lay not very far from the door, in constant expectation of seeing it turn over of its own accord, in compliance with the old saying, that on St. Patrick's Day the warm side of the stone was to turn upwards, by which saying was, no doubt, indicated that about the 17th of March, the spring ought to set in, and the surface of the earth become warmed by the sun's rays.

Well, time has taught us the moral of the one, and the philosophy of the other. The rain-bow eluded our search, and always moved away as we pursued it, like many a hope and ambition since;—the crock of gold was unfound—the bright colors of the falling rain were only bright when seen in the distance, like anticipated pleasure, clad in the hues of youthful imagination in the morning of life; or, and the point of view for that will soon be reached, like the irridescence cast by fond but melancholy retrospection over the scenes of our departed youth, gilding the point from which we started, as the setting sun only makes rain-bows in that east from which he went forth on his daily circuit.

To-morrow will be that very remarkable anniversary, known as St. Patrick's Day, and the weather for a day or two past seems to indicate that the warm side of things will really be upwards, and the spring at last be upon us; but whether it will stay so or not, we cannot pretend even to guess, any more than we can assign a reason for the 17th of March being called Patrick's Day *in the morning*, unless thereby we are to understand that the worthy Saint was a gentleman of industrious habits, and an early riser; or that Mrs. Patrick, senior, presented the world in general, and old Mr. Patrick in particular, with a youthful saint before breakfast, and before night was "as well as could be expected." We trust that the worthy lady was better.

We confess to some measure of unbelief in the legend which represents St. Patrick as a Highlandman, who sailed over to Ireland on a paving-stone. Nothing is impossible, but this strikes us as being a little improbable. Highland men, then and since, were more distinguished by pugnacity than piety of the order of saintship, and the power of using paving-stones as sea-going vessels is among the lost arts.

But these little matters had better be left for the researches of some future Prescott or Macauley, who may find important documents in the archives of Skeivegammon, or some other gammon, calculated to throw light upon the paving-stone theory of navigation, and perhaps render essential service to the naval defences of the country.

Daily Journal of the 16th inst.

Mr. Dobbin at Home.

On the 12th inst. a public meeting of citizens of Fayetteville was held at the Town Hall, in that place, pursuant to the call of the Mayor, the object being to give expression to the feelings of affection and respect with which Mr. Dobbin is regarded by his friends and neighbors, without distinction of party, and to extend to him a welcome home in accordance with those feelings. At the meeting suitable resolutions were passed, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for a public reception, but, on its being understood that the state of Mr. Dobbin's health would render it unadvisable for him to participate in any public demonstration, it was subsequently resolved to spare him the excitement and fatigue necessarily attendant upon such an occasion, and at a meeting of the committee of arrangements, held on Friday, it was ordered simply that a salute of thirteen guns be fired at the river, that the Marshall—Major O'Hanlon—and E. J. Hale, Esq., meet Mr. Dobbin on the boat, present him an address in writing, and furnish a suitable conveyance for himself and suite to his residence.

On Saturday, Mr. Dobbin arrived, materially bettered by a most comfortable night on the boat. He was accompanied by Dr. Wheelan, chief of the Medical and Surgical Bureau of the Navy. Hon. Warren Winslow was also a passenger on the Magnolia, having accompanied Mr. Dobbin from Washington City.

On his arrival, the programme arranged was carried out.

The following are the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, held on the 12th inst.:

"WHEREAS, We have learned that our distinguished and esteemed fellow-citizen, the Honorable JAMES C. DOBBIN, will arrive in this place on Saturday next: and whereas we are desirous to bid him welcome home with some marks of our high respect for him as a statesman, who has reflected honor upon himself, upon the country, and upon his native State and town, by his admirable administration of the Navy Department for the last four years: and whereas we feel peculiar pride in him as our friend and townsman, who in all his high positions has cherished for this community an unchanged feeling of affection and lively interest:

Therefore *Resolved*, That for the purpose of expressing to him our sense of the honor he has reflected especially upon his native town, and of awarding to him that approval which is alike due to unbending integrity and unswerving fidelity in the discharge of duty, we tender to him, upon his arrival, a public reception.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the desire of this meeting.

As already stated, the public reception was dispensed with in consequence of the feeble state of Mr. Dobbin's health. The following is the address of the Citizens, together with Mr. Dobbin's reply:—

To the Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin:

SIR! The duty assigned us, by the citizens of Fayetteville, of tendering to you a cordial welcome to your home in their midst, would indeed be a most agreeable one, if we could adequately express their feelings and our own, of respect for the public servant, and of affection for the private individual, whom we are proud to call our fellow citizen.

It is meet that the people should honor those who have faithfully discharged public duties, who have used power without abusing it, who have sought to attain no mere private ends at the public expense.—You, sir, have done more than this. You have so tempered authority with kindness, so blended moderation with firmness, as to have secured universal respect among the gallant spirits whom you have commanded during the past four years. You have not only maintained your good name at home, in your beloved North Carolina, but have established an enviable reputation throughout this broad Union, and even in that part of Europe where American superiority is most unwillingingly acknowledged.

It becomes us, therefore, to welcome the faithful and efficient and self-sacrificing public servant, who surrenders the seals of office with integrity as unsullied as his fame is brilliant and enduring.

But you stand in a nearer relation to us. If we honor you as a public man, we love you as a friend. Those among us whose heads have been touched by the frosts of Time, remember your early years, so abounding in all that is exemplary, so rich in promise of a noble career of honor and usefulness. "The Boy was Father to the Man." You have blighted no hope then formed by your friends, discarded no right principle then nurtured in your young mind.—Political life, that rock on which so many reputations have foundered, has but illuminated an integrity which, however rare among political men in other sections of the country, is characteristic of those of North Carolina, and warmly cherished by her people.

With such recollections of your boyhood, your manhood, and your maturer years, your fellow citizens of Fayetteville with one heart welcome you to Home! And with one voice implore the Disposer of all events that it may be to you, for many, many years, a Home of Health and Happiness!

We have the honor to be,
Your friends and fellow citizens,
E. J. HALE,
JOHN McRAE,
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
JOHN H. COOK,
J. W. PEARCE,
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST,
CHARLES T. HAIGH,
W. DRAUGHON,
A. A. McKETHAN,
A. J. O'HANLON,
C. B. MALLETT,
J. W. SANDFORD,
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW,
A. McLEAN.

Fayetteville, March 14, 1857.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 14, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of "welcome home again," just handed to me, is so cordial, clothed so richly in the glowing language, not of mere kindness, but of a regard approaching enthusiasm—so touching in its allusion to my humble personal career from the days of my boyhood to the present time, that I am too full of emotion to reply to it.

Although gladdened and comforted with the conviction that I have struggled arduously to serve well my country, I cannot but fear that you have done me more than justice, and applauded me beyond my merits. But, my friends, this is our own *home* affair,—*this* is a family matter—and instead of a formal "glad to see you home once more," the members of the family choose to obey the impulses of generous hearts and warmly embrace a returned brother after a four years' absence. This hearty greeting from home friends and neighbors, accompanied by an approval and admiration of my conduct as a public servant, is, I assure you, to me above all price. The record of it shall be filed in my unpretending little family archives, to be read and prized hereafter by my children.

With profound sincerity I state, that I accepted the trust which President Pierce so unexpectedly tendered me, with unaffected diffidence, because I trembled lest I might not do justice to my State, which I well knew had within her limits eminent and experienced statesmen, who could not only do much more to sustain her reputation than myself, but by their ability fling around her name additional halo. This feeling of State pride animated me to redoubled energy. The approbation of the people of my own State, I felt, would gratify me above all else. Well, therefore, can you imagine how keenly how deeply, I feel these frequent manifestations of approval and satisfaction by the people of my own State. Joyously, and with a light heart indeed, have I surrendered the cares and responsibilities and pride of office. Gladly do I return once more to my native State, always dearer to her sons who have had opportunity to compare her, "in all her qualities," with others. Her soil is fertile, her mines inexhaustible, her water power abundant, her air balmy and healthful, her geographical position desirable, viewed in connection with either foreign or domestic trouble, and above all, her population (in my opinion) is the best in the world. In such a State I am willing to live and to die.

But my very great debility is warning me that I am attempting too much, and must close. I thank you, gentlemen, for the very kind and gratifying manner in which you have discharged your duty. I still love the old town. Born in sight of Cross Creek, and within hearing of the sound of the old Eccles Mill, I shall still love to linger near these haunts; to wander along the gay banks of that lovely stream, and gaze upon the wall of the old mill, which will yet be as lively and clatter as merrily as ever. This old town will yet look young and proud again. If God should allow a shattered constitution to be repaired, I shall be found in your midst, helping to do the work.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, very sincerely and truly, your friend and obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

To Messrs. E. J. Hale, John McRae, T. S. Lutterloh, J. H. Cook, J. W. Pearce, S. W. Tillinghast, C. T. Haigh, W. Draughon, A. A. McKethan, A. J. O'Hanlon, C. B. Mallett, J. W. Sandford, E. L. Winslow, A. McLean, Committee

State News.

They had three inches of Snow at Hillsboro' in this State on Friday the 13th inst. It commenced snowing about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until after dark.

In the Wayne and Raleigh Districts—the 2nd and 4th—now or lately represented by Messrs. Ruffin and Branch, movements appear to be on foot for calling Democratic conventions. With the local affairs of these districts we do not wish to interfere. Judging by the published expressions of opinion, it would appear certain that the old members in these districts will be renominated. They are capital Democrats and able and clever gentlemen. By the way, now that we are upon the subject, we may notice an assertion made in a late issue of the Raleigh *Register*, to the effect that Mr. Branch goes for the distribution of the public lands. Not more than two weeks before the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Branch stated freely to us in conversation, that he was *not* in favour of distribution, nor any other system of squandering.

In regard to the district lately represented by Mr. Puryear, we are yet without definite information. It is not by any means certain that Mr. Puryear will be the candidate in August next. One thing is certain—there will be no clashing between Mr. Scales and Mr. Settle, on the democratic side, as the *Herald* of this place seemed to anticipate in some remarks, published, perhaps, two weeks ago. This we happen to know.

Canal Tolls on Coal.

The question of the rates of toll on Coal, charged by Canal Companies at the North is a matter which has been talked of in connection with the Deep River work, and is a matter of more than curiosity to those who take an interest in that work. In looking over a Philadelphia paper last evening, our eye fell upon the following advertisement of the President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. It will be seen that the charge includes use of cars. There are some short Roads connecting the different mining districts with the canal, and it is on these that the cars are employed the use of which is charged for. The precise length of the Navigation we are unable now to state. It is not far from ninety miles, as it is pretty nearly parallel with the Reading and Pottsville Railroad:—

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—*Offices of the Schuylkill Navigation Co., March 14th, 1857.*—The charge for the use of CARS and for TOLL on Anthracite Coal carried on the Schuylkill Navigation will be as follows, until further notice:

FROM	Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon	Schuyl Haven.	Port Clinton.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
To Philadelphia	65	64	62	50
Manayunk	65	64	62	50
Spring Mill	60	59	57	50
Conshohocken	60	59	57	50
Plymouth Dam	60	59	57	50
Bridgeport	55	54	52	45
Norristown	55	54	52	45
Port Kennedy	50	49	47	40
Valley Forge	50	49	47	40
Pawling's Dam	50	49	47	40
Port Providence	50	49	47	40
Phœnixville	45	44	42	37
Royer's Ford	45	44	42	37
Pottstown Landing	45	42	42	37
Port Union	43	40	40	36
Birdsborough	41	40	38	34
Reading	38	37	35	31
Althouse's	38	37	35	31
Moorsville	38	37	35	31
Hamburg	35	34	32	28
Orwigsburg Landing	30	29	27	00

The charge will be per ton of 2240 lbs., less five per cent. allowance for waste, as usual, and no charge less than twenty-five cents per ton will be made for any distance.

By order of the Managers,
F. FRALEY, President.

☞ The elements were excited last night. The wind blew, and the rain rained, and the lightning lightened; and the thunder thundered, and the shutters banged, and the dogs barked, and there was the equinox, and all other sort of knocks about, and the weather to-day is cold, and feels like hail.

These rapid changes are unpleasant; they affect the physical system like a sudden contraction of the currency does the business system. They cut things off amazingly, especially if they happen to be at all green, and many a blossom that, if blessed with favoring skies would be the forerunner of abundant fruits at the proper time, is nipped in the bud, and fruits and profits alike gone. Indeed, we feel like moralizing, because we don't feel good for much else, under the existing state of the thermometer. Let the mercury stand as it did for a few weeks in February, at say sixty or seventy, and the young shoots and sprouts and buds and all that sort of thing venture forth in their verdant innocence, so green that they don't know any better.—Then let it get down to under thirty, and they are used up vegetables. Just so under a temporary expansion. All sorts of young adventures spring up and expand, but never mature, because the chilling contraction comes and cuts them off, and all hands feel bad.

Medical Graduates.

The following gentlemen from North Carolina are among those whose names appear in the list of graduates at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, recently published:

William S. Bryan,	J. C. Jordan,
J. G. Camp,	John H. M'Ader,
J. Madison Earl,	George W. Parker,
Edwin F. Hollingsworth,	R. L. Payne,
William H. Howerton,	John W. Sanford, jr.,
John T. Hunt,	Edmund Strudwick,
A. Benning Johns, jr.,	Thomas J. Wallington.

At the New York University were the following graduates, also from this State:

Douglas P. Beaty,	Isaac W. Jones,
William L. Brown,	James M'Guire,
James B. Clifton,	Henry B. Ross,
John C. Dickens,	James L. Teel,
Duponceau Hooper,	Frederick A. Toomer,
W. L. Jordan,	Donald Williams.

Indiana Contested Election.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—This election was not decided by the Senate to-day, consequently it goes over to the next session.

Two Weeks Later from California.

The Steamer George Law arrived at New York on the 16th inst., with dates from San Francisco to the 20th ult., having sailed from Aspinwall on the 6th inst. She brings upwards of $1,000,000 in specie.

The George Law connected with the G. L. Stevens on the Pacific side. The latter passed the Golden Gate, with the New York passengers of the 5th of February; also, the Sonora, with passengers from New York on the 20th of February. All well.

The George Law touched at Havana on the 11th. Spoke on the 10th, off Cape St. Antonio, the steamer Granada for Aspinwall. The United States frigate Independence was lying off Panama. Among the passengers are Gen. Wool, Col. Casey, and Lieut. Bissell, of the United States army.

The steamer Sierra Nevada left San Francisco on the 30th February, with several hundred recruits for Gen. Walker. The general news from California is unimportant. Mining reports from the interior are rather favorable. There had been heavy rains in various parts of the State, causing much damage.

The markets were extremely dull. Flour was quoted at $11, with several arrivals from the Atlantic ports during the fortnight.

The California legislature had impeached Dr. Bates, the State treasurer, and G. W. Whiteman, comptroller, for misappropriating State funds to the amount of $250,000. Bates resigned, and James English, of Sacramento, succeeded him.

Twelve of a band of robbers who recently murdered Sheriff Barton have been hung by the people of San Diego.

An affray had taken place at San Francisco, between F. A. Cohen, the banker, and Thomas King, editor of the Bulletin, and brother of the late James King. Cohen was the aggressor, and received his deserts by being shot through the jaws. Both were arrested, but King was discharged.

Several companies of fillibusters are being organized in the interior in aid of Walker.

A bill to legalize the State debt had been introduced into the Senate, and will undoubtedly pass.

Two shocks of an earthquake occurred at San Francisco on the evening of the 5th. Great consternation prevailed, but no damage was done.

The Indians had made an attack upon the Pitt River valley settlements, in Shasta county, and murdered all the inhabitants remaining there, besides burning all the houses, and killing all the horses, cattle, &c. The largest part of the inhabitants had previously left the valley, with the intention of returning in the spring.

J. M. Rhodes, banker, of Sacramento, one of the bondsmen of Bates, the State treasurer, has suspended.

A large body of fillibusters had gone to Sonora to join Gandara.

Advices from La Paz, on the Mexican coast, state that Gen. Blancarte had seized all the vessels in the harbor, putting them under embargo, and he was to leave in a few days, with 700 men, for the capital.

Advices from the Great Salt Lake of the 7th of January inform us that Heber Kimball had been elected president of the council.

Oregon dates of the 12th of February state that an Indian outbreak had occurred near Fort Sincoe.—Four white men and a large number of cattle were carried off.

There had been great mortality among the cattle in the neighborhood of the Dalles, one-fourth of which had perished.

By advices from Washington Territory we learn that the State legislature adjourned on the 29th of January, after having censured Gov. Stevens for his course in the Indian war and the martial law affair.

Dates from Australia of December 2 say that the mines are yielding immensely. A fire had occurred at Adelaide, destroying property to the amount of half a million of dollars.

The following from the *Blue Ridge Republican*, a paper published in Virginia, will apply with equal force to North Carolina:—

Virginia's Quota of the Public Lands.

Among the most practical confutations of the arguments and appeals of the opposition, in favor of claiming Virginia's share of the public lands, and particularly with reference to the repudiated forty thousand dollar deposit, is the following from the *Blue Ridge Republican*, which we commend to the consideration of all sceptics on the subject:

"THE VIRGINIA LAND QUOTA—WHAT IS IT?—A large portion of the money in the Treasury of the United States is raised by a tax on articles necessarily consumed by the mass of the people—such as cotton and woolen cloths, brown sugars, salt and iron. Of these articles about one-third is imported from abroad, and the remainder is manufactured in this country, mostly in the Northern and Eastern States. When the importer pays the tariff tax into the United States Treasury, he of course adds this to the prime cost of his goods, and gets it back from the consumer in the increased price. The home manufacturer raises his price also, just in the proportion in which the importer raises the price of the same article manufactured abroad. The tariff tax thus raises the price of the article manufactured at home, as well as of that manufactured abroad. By the operation of this tariff system the consumer is made to pay money not only into the United States Treasury, but also into the pockets of the manufacturers of the North. Consequently, the manufacturing interests at the North have always clamored for a high tariff tax—*while* the consuming classes at the South have demanded a low tariff. The more money that can be thrown out of the United States Treasury the greater is its demand for high tariff taxes. Hence the Northern manufacturing interests are anxious to strip the United States Government of every source of revenue except what may be derived from a tax on imports. By distributing the proceeds of the public lands the necessity for high tariff duties is increased to the extent of the sum of money thus taken out of the Federal Treasury.

"When the Whig party got into power in 1841, this policy prevailed. Although there was a deficit in the Treasury, and they had to borrow twenty millions to support the Government, the Whig Congress passed a law distributing among the States at large, after donating 15 per cent. to the new States, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands that had been received for the year past. Under this law the quota payable to Virginia was some $40,000. In 1842 the Virginia Legislature, denouncing the distribution policy as a fraud, refused to touch one cent of the money. The question was tried repeatedly before the people of Virginia, and the Legislature was sustained by the popular verdict again and again.

"For the last five or six years the question has been but little agitated, and it was generally supposed that all further effort to disturb the deliberate judgment pronounced by Virginia, fifteen years ago, was abandoned. In its utter destitution of issues, after all its humbugs have been exploded, poverty-stricken Know Nothingism rakes out of the ruins this forgotton question, and proclaims the discovery of a rich treasure. With its wonted mistrust of the popular intelligence, and its accustomed confidence in its power to delude the public mind, it professes itself able and ready, with this land fund, to relieve the burden of the State taxes. It becomes our duty to expose this last humbug of the enemy, and snatch even this last crumb from the eager hands of the poor starveling.

If this whole $40,000 were at once received into the State Treasury, it would for one single year reduce the tax ¾ of one cent on the hundred dollars! Instead of 40 cents on the hundred dollars, the tax would be 39¼ cents. A man owing $1,000 worth of property would pay 6¼ cents less than he now does, and a man owning $10,000 worth would pay 62½ cents less. The tax on a negro would be two cents less than it now is. It would consume the whole $40,000 to give us this much relief for *one single year*. This is all that the poor Know-Nothings can promise to do for us. It is even less. For the proposition heretofore made has been to put this money into the literary fund and only apply the *annual interest* to public uses. A tax of 1 24 part of a cent on the hundred dollars would raise as much as this annual interest. Or, in other words, a levy of 4 cents on every $10,000 worth of property would raise as much annual revenue as the interest on this land fund. Is there any Democrat worth $10,000 who will take 4 cents for his principles? Would any Democrat worth $100 take 1 24 part of a cent for the privilege of recording his vote against his party?

"Such is the bald humbug with which the attempt is now made to deceive the people and allure them into the embrace of Know Nothingism. We shall, in future numbers, continue the consideration of the subject in its various aspects of unconstitutionality, immorality and inexpediency, and if we do not satisfy every dispassionate person of all three, we shall be more mistaken than we have ever been in any similar controversy.

ELOPED.—Miss Mollie Massie Gibbs, the Virginia Jenny Lind, is said to have eloped with a British nobleman, per steamer for England.

Interesting Correspondence—Senators Toombs and Davis.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1857.

The undersigned are fully aware of the controversy, which some years ago existed between you, and of the unfriendly feeling or alienation which it has left behind it.

Deeply regretting all this, we have anxiously consulted together for the means of restoring kinder and better relations between you.

In our judgment, nothing remains of your long-past controversy that ought to perpetuate enmity between you or prevent a generous reconciliation.—We, your common friends, and fellow-senators, earnestly advise and desire such a reconciliation. We believe that your friends generally desire it, and that it is required of you by public as well as by private considerations.

We discard the idea that any imputation can ever be made on either of you for your assent to the amicable settlement which we intend to propose. Your known characters, gentlemen, elevate you far above the danger or the fear of any such imputation.

The subject of your controversy has long since been disposed of in the public mind, and neither of you can feel that his character or honor has thereby been affected. We may go further and say that the country expects, and will be gratified to know that your controversy has been amicably settled.

Our proposition, then, is, that all past controversy shall be no more regarded by either of you—that when you meet you shall receive, speak to, and treat each other as is common among gentlemen.

We earnestly invite, and will confidently expect, the assent of each of you to this proposition. We have proposed this *mode* of reconciliation, as best suited, by its frankness and generous simplicity, to your high characters, and as preferable, in all respects, to any nice negotiations about *points* or *terms*.

We know that, in thus addressing you, we expose ourselves to the imputation of officious interfering and intermeddling. We accept that responsibility in the hope of reconciling our friends. We have no doubt, however, that you will appreciate and do justice to our motives.

It can hardly be necessary, we hope, for us to say that we have acted in this matter of our own accord and motion, without prompting from any other quarter whatever.

Copies of this letter will be simultaneously delivered to each of you, and, as a single line will suffice, we request and hope to receive your respective answers within one hour after the receipt of this.

We are, truly, your friends, &c.,
A. P. BUTLER,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
THOS. J. RUSK,
J. M. MASON.

To the Hon. Robert Toombs and Hon. Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: With entire confidence in your advice, I accept your proposition.

Very truly, your friend,
JEFFER. DAVIS.

Hon. A. P. Butler, J. J. Crittenden, Thos. J. Rusk, J. M. Mason.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 12, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter dated this day was handed to me this morning by Gen. Rusk. I consent to the propositions submitted by you for the termination of the personal difficulty between Gen. Davis and myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. TOOMBS.

Messrs. A. P. Butler, J. J. Crittenden, Thos. J. Rusk, and J. M. Mason.

From the Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The American War in China.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE SAN JACINTO,
WHAMPOA, Dec. 5, 1856.

It appears that I am fated to participate in all the fighting the United States government has to do.—We have had a nice little skirmish with the Chinese. I will now give you all the particulars.

The English had commenced hostilities some two or three months since, and held the city of Canton in a state of siege. The Governor of Canton requested all Americans to withdraw, and that he would make restitution for all property destroyed from the effects of the war, belonging to them, as he intended to fight the English to the death.

This ship, the Portsmouth and the Levant, comprising the whole American squadron, were lying at Whampoa, twelve miles below Canton. On the 15th November, Capt. Foote, of the sloop of war Portsmouth, attempted to go up in Canton in his gig, by a channel that leads past four Chinese forts. As soon, however, as he came within reach of their guns they commenced firing at him, and compelled him to return to his ship again. He then immediately acquainted commodore Armstrong of the fact.

On the morning of the 16th November a boat from the San Jacinto, in charge of Lieutenant Williamson, was sent up the same channel to sound; the forts opened fire on her and struck her with a cannon shot, which killed one of the crew instantly, and they had to return to the ship. Immediate preparations were now made to take satisfaction for the death of one of our men and the insults offered to the flag. As the San Jacinto draws too much water to get up any farther, the most of our crew were armed and transferred to the sloops Portsmouth and Levant, and a steamboat chartered to tow them up within range of the forts, so that by three o'clock in the afternoon the Portsmouth opened a galling fire of shell and shot upon the lower fort. The Levant got aground going up, and was of no service until the next day.

The bombardment was continued until the morning of the 20th, when the order was given to land and storm the fort. As soon as our men landed the enemy evacuated it and we took possession.

Early on the morning of the 21st it was decided to take the second fort. The boats were filled with men, and under cover of the ship's batteries pulled in for shore. When within about twenty yards of the beach, a twenty-four pound shot from the fort struck the San Jacinto's launch, killing one man instantly, and wounding three others; two died shortly after, but the other is fast recovering. As soon as the boats landed the men, the Chinese began to retreat from the fort, but our men rushed on them with a fury indiscribable, and maddened at the death of their shipmates, gave no quarters.

In the afternoon the third fort was taken.

Early on the morning of the 22d the attack on the last fort commenced. The broadsides of the ships were accordingly brought to bear upon it, and also cover the boats while landing the storming party.—There were at least 4,000 Chinamen in and about it, and it was evident they intended to make a last and desperate stand. Still our little party of about 200 pulled bravely into the shore under showers of grape from the fort, which fortunately for them were not well aimed, and succeeded in landing without the loss of a single man. The enemy retreated as soon as we landed, as they know nothing can stand the charge of a party of sailors. Capt. Bell was as wild as anybody else; he killed several with his own hand, grabbing them and running his sword through them. He narrowly escaped being killed himself, as a fellow made a full charge on him with a pike, but he struck it aside with his sword and run him through.

Here you see republicanism. There are Captains Bell, Foote and Smith of the three ships sitting down on a log by a fire; some of the crews are roasting some eggs or broiling a chicken on the coals, with potatoes they have foraged somewhere. One of the men takes a chicken by the leg: "Here, Captain, will you have a piece?" "That I will, and thank you too, as I am very hungry." So the Captain takes hold of a leg and pulls for his share. This is another part of the play from the clean deck, elegant uniform, silver plate to eat out of, &c. In place of his fine cabin, Captain Bell has had nothing but a bunch of straw and a blanket that one of the men gave him to lie on night after night.

We have blown the walls of the forts down with gunpowder.

Our total loss is five killed and ten wounded.

The walls of the fort were of the finest granite I ever saw, 18 to 20 feet high, and 6 to 12 feet thick, and mounting 165 guns in all. There was one gun 24 feet long, and 10 inch bore—I suppose the largest in the world.

We look back now surprised at our own foolhardiness in attacking forts that in proper hands would have blown the ships out of the water.

Rumored Trouble in Nebraska.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A letter in the Evening Post, from Omaha, Nebraska Territory, says that a committee of vigilance has been formed for the protection of squatter sovereignty against the Jumpers—that the streets are filled with armed citizens, and adjacent towns had sent delegations offering assistance. Several Jumpers had already been tried and forced to withdraw their claims.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, a Fremont paper.

"The Groans of the Britons."

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The dangers apprehended from the organic tendencies of the Supreme Court to engross the legislative power of the federal government, which Jefferson foresaw and so often warned his countryman against, are no longer imaginary. They are upon us. The decision rendered by that body yesterday, in the case of a negro who had appealed to it for assistance in asserting his right to share the promises of the Declaration of Independence, has struck at the very roots of the past legislative policy of this country in reference to slavery. It has changed the very blood of the Constitution, from which we derive our political existence, and has given to our government a direction and a purpose as novel as it is barbarous and humiliating.

In the first place, it has annihilated, at a single blow, the citizenship of the entire colored population of the country, and with it all laws and constitutional provision of the different States for the protection of those rights.

In the next place, it has stripped Congress of a power to exclude slavery from the territories, which has been exercised by every President of the United States from Washington down to Fillmore; and which has had an effect in shaping the political and domestic institutions of more than half the territory of the United States. The ordinance of 1787, with the passage or defence of which the names of the most eminent American statesmen have been imperishably associated, is not only pronounced unconstitutional, but the power to enact any law which contemplates a restriction upon the right to buy, hold and sell slaves in our territories is distinctly denied.

Nor is this all. The doctrine which has been recognized wherever the common law prevails, since the days of Lord Mansfield, that when a slave is taken by his master into the jurisdiction of a State which prohibits slavery, he is from that moment free, is not only set aside, but the power is denied to the States of this Union to prohibit masters bringing slaves within their jurisdiction, provided they do not enter it with the intention of establishing a permanent residence there.

All of these positions are new in the juridical history of the country; the law in reference to all of them was settled by a long line of judicial decisions by the highest tribunals of the several States, and until within the last twelve years was regarded as much beyond the reach of controversy as the right of the people of the United States to a republican form of government. If precedent, usage, public acquiescence could hallow any doctrines of constitutional interpretation, then were those doctrines hallowed which have been ruthlessly subverted by the Supreme Court.

It is with feelings or more than ordinary solemnity that we record this decision, for its consequences are beyond the reach of human calculation. We are not so much concerned at the invasion of the laws and constitution of the country, both of which it accomplishes—for the American people, we have no doubt, will take care of their rights in spite of the Supreme Court—as we are, in being forced to the melancholy conviction that the moral authority and consequent usefulness of that tribunal, under its present organization, is seriously impaired, if not destroyed.

The time which is chosen for this juridical revolution—just after the adjournment of that department of the government most injured by the decision, and at the commencement of a new administration, when all the patronage of the nation can be used to the best advantage in reconciling the people to its doctrines—shows, when taken in connection with the doctrines themselves, and the constitution of the court that a majority of its members have consented to become parties to a combination with the administration to transfer the political control of this government to the hands of the slave oligarchy, beyond the possibility of a recovery by the free States of their fair share of influence.

So long as the subject was within the range of Congressional action, so long the voice of the people could be heard, and their wishes could impress the legislation of the country. To get the subject beyond the reach of these influences; to make every judicial tribunal in the nation and every lawyer a sworn ally of slavery propagandism, it was only necessary to secure the co-operation of the Supreme Court, and that has been done. A conspiracy has been entered into of the most treasonable character; the justices of the Supreme Court and the leading members of the new administration are parties to it. One who runs may read the evidence of it in every revelation from the capital.

Of course the moment this conviction takes possession of the public mind, there is an end of the Supreme Court; for a judical tribunal, which is not rooted in the confidence of the people, will soon either be disregarded as authority or overturned.

Which of these fates is in store for the court at Washington, we do not care now to speculate about—perhaps both; one thing, however, is perfectly certain—that its ancient and proper authority with the people and with Congress is gone beyond recovery. The last objection to the election of the judges of this court by the people is now removed. Its members have long borne but an indifferent reputation for learning and ability, but it has been usual to concede to them independence and insensibility to the political influences which swayed the other branches of the government. It now appears that they are but a branch of the Executive, and like the famous *Lits de Justice* of France before the revolutions, merely assist in lending a judicial sanction to the policy dictated by the Executive or his advisers from the other end of the capital. Such an alliance will not be permitted to continue.

Treaty between England and France.

ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, March 16.

Advices brought by the English mail, state that the English government had entered into a convention with France to transfer to that power the Newfoundland fisheries. The news had created intense excitement here. A general meeting of all classes had been called, and on the day of the meeting, the stores, shops and other places of business were closed. The British flag was everywhere at half mast with Union down; in some places a black flag was hoisted. The result of the meeting was a determination that such a wrong shall not be perpetrated.—The Legislature and Commercial classes are sending petitions to the Queen, and delegates are to proceed to England to protest against the measure.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 16.—The report is generally credited, that Gov. Geary, of Kansas, has resigned his office.

Lord Napier presented his credentials to the President to-day, when the usual formalities transpired.

The Cabinet are considering the Pennsylvania nominations to-day.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, March 13.—The steamer Isabel has arrived from Havana and Key West with dates to the 10th. The general news is unimportant. Sugars were firm and animated, with large transactions, but quotations were generally unchanged. Coffee was dull, with a declining tendency. Corn is active. Freights are firm, and exchange is variable.

Terrible Railroad Accident.—Sixty Persons Killed.

TORONTO, CA., March 12.—The train which left Toronto this afternoon for Hamilton on the Great Western Railroad ran off the track at a bridge at or above Hamilton.

The locomotive and baggage car passed over safely, but two cars, containing 120 passengers fell through. Between sixty and eighty passengers are supposed to be killed.

Among the killed is Samuel Seimmermon, bankers Mr. Street, a millionaire of Niagara Falls, with his sister and mother-in-law. Thomas C. Macklin is also reported killed.

Many bodies have not yet been taken from the water, and but few names are ascertained.

Of those who escaped all are more or less mangled.

Several Americans were on board.

The cars fell forty feet. The excitement here is terrible, and Parliament immediately adjourned.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

TORONTO, March 13—4 P. M.—The train had from 75 to 100 passengers on board, all of whom were from Hamilton. Toronto and the adjoining towns, and composed many prominent citizens.

Only 15 have been taken from the wreck alive, and five of that number have since died.

The engine and tender pitched headlong into a canal. The baggage car and two passenger cars are a complete wreck.

Fifty corpses of men, women and children are laid out in one house, and many have already been recognised. Nineteen others lie in one of the company's buildings, and but three of that number has been identified.

☞ We cut the following article from the last Salisbury *Watchman*, in the belief that if complaints are made against any railroad officers here, they ought to know it, and have the opportunity of rebutting charges if groundless, or remedying defects, if they really exist, and we feel confident that no men are more anxious to do justice to all parties than the officers and agents of the Wilmington & Weldon Road. Of course, the more promptitude and certainty there is in the forwarding of goods by this route, the more it will redound to the interests of the town and of the Road:—

WHAT'S THE MATTER.—Several of our merchants in this town, are giving vent to serious complaints against the Wilmington, and the North Carolina Rail Roads. There is so much and such unaccountable detention of goods at Wilmington, Goldsboro' and perhaps other stations, that ought come through to this place, that those concerned are utterly at a loss to account for it, except upon the presumption of gross carelessness of the agents at those places. We saw in the Wilmington Herald, a few days ago, an advertisement headed "owner wanted," in which the writer went on to state "that there was a bundle of shovels at the depot for G. M. & A. T. Jones, of Salisbury, N. C., consignee to the Railroad agent at Wilmington, &c." Why were they not sent forward to the Messrs Jones? Why keep them there and advertise for an owner when it was well known to whom they belonged.

Whatever be the cause of the detentions complained of, we have reason to believe it will operate prejudicially to the roads concerned. Several of our merchants who shipped a part of their stocks by the way of Charleston, S. C., have received them, and are daily to be seen at the depot in this place enquiring for the packages they are expecting by the Wilmington route. It is also complained that the agents at Wilmington render their bills in such general terms as to make it impossible to know whether the charges are correct or not.

We make these statements as we have gathered them. It is hoped there is a remedy for any real carelessness or inattention that may give rise to these complaints, and that it will be speedily applied.

☞ WE are authorized to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from this district, subject to the decision of a Democratic District Convention, should the party determine to call one.

March 11th, 1857

MUST BE PAID.

THE ACCOUNTS due the former concern of SCOTT & BALDWIN, were all due at the expiration of the Copartnership 1st January, 1857. Unless payment is immediately made, all Notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an Officer and Attorney, and there will be no exceptions to the rule. O. S. BALDWIN.

March 19, 1857. 163-1m-29-1t

"CITY CLOTHING STORE."

SPRING TRADE!

Largest Stock ever Offered in Wilmington!!

THE PATRONS of the former firm of SCOTT & BALDWIN are informed that I shall open in a few days, the largest and most attractive assortment of

SUPERIOR CLOTHING AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

ever before exhibited at the "CITY CLOTHING STORE."

THE MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT will present new and attractive features. All the new and fashionable styles of choicest importations are now being selected in New York and will arrive early in March.

Those who may desire Garments made to measure, are solicited not to supply themselves before examinging the new and beautiful patterns at this House. Hilzinger's well known reputation is sufficient quarantee for perfection in fit and excellency of workmanship.

O. S. BALDWIN,
38 Market Street.

March 3d, 1857 149-6t--27-2t

NOTICE.

ON and after this day, January 12th, 1857, all *transient* Advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE, in cash, before they will be inserted.

Our friends in the country as well as in town will please bear this in mind, and remit the amount they are willing to lay out in advertising with the copy they wish inserted.

THE BALM, OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slighest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dand-uff, strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 8, 1856.—28-6m—6-6m Agent for the Proprietor.

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by
S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 6th. 26-6m. Agent for the proprietor.

DIED.

At his residence in this county, on the 25th of January last, Mr. DANIEL ALDERMAN, in the 83d year of his age. All the constituents of an honest, just and worthy citizen, of a faithful husband, of a tender Father, of a conscientious master, and for many years a laborious, economical and successful man, were concentrated in this beloved one. Death has removed from a large and very respectable circle of relations, him, who has long been the counsellor, the guardian and the comforter, and especially of his own deeply affected family. It is near 30 years or more, I believe, when the deceased assumed the high calling of the christian profession, and was received as a worthy and acceptable member of the Presbyterian Church at Rock-Fish, Duplin County. After manifesting by his walk and conversation a good profession that he had been with Jesus and had learned of him, it was not long before he was elected by a unanimous vote of the same Church to the office of Ruling Elder; all the duties of this responsible office he discharged with dignity and credit to himself, and much to the satisfaction of the whole society. But he is gone—the place that once knew him will know him no more—his body to the grave and his soul we believe to Heaven, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest. His last sickness which was unto death, though long and very painful, he endured with great christian firmness and patience, and was frequently heard saying this was not his home, he wanted to go to a far better home. The sentiment expressed by the royal Psalmist will no doubt apply to him. Mark the perfect man and behold the upright—the end of that man is peace. COM.

At his residence, near Marianna, Jackson county, Florida, on Friday, January 23d, BEN AUGUSTUS DICKENS, in the 33d year of his age.

He was a kind and affectionate husband to her who has been called to drink the bitter cup of sorrow to its dregs—a kind master, a true friend, and a valuable citizen. Noble, generous and chivalrous in health, gentle, patient and submissive through his long and painful affliction, expressing often good will to all humanity, and humbly beseeching the mercy of his Heavenly Father. Calm and peaceful was his exit from this world of sorrow, but glorious and bright his entree into that life eternal.

"Why do we mourn departing friends,
Or shake at Death's alarms;
'Tis but the voice that Jesus send
To callus to his arms.

"Are we not tending upward too,
As fast as time can move?
Nor should we wish our hours more slow,
To keep us from his love."

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

30 BARRELS Fayetteville Sup Flour;
20 " Family do.
20 bags Holt's Family Extra do. Low for cash, at
March 20 GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

300 **AGENTS WANTED.** 300

BUSINESS EASY, USEFUL, AND HONORABLE.—Salary one hundred dollars per month. Capital required,—Five Dollars. For particulars, enclose Postage Stamp, and address A. B. MARTYN, Plaistow, N. H.
March 20th, 1857 29-10t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.

Mary J. Newton, by Guardian } Petition to sell land
John T. Newton, and others. } In Equity.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity of said County, made in this cause, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 11th day of April next, a tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being on the East side of Moore's Creek, in the County of New Hanover, adjoining the lands of B. R. Newkirk, Charles B. McAllister and others, containing Two Hundred and Twenty-nine Acres.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, and bond with approved security required of the purchaser.

Given under my hand, at office, this 18th day of March, 1857. [29-ts] O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.

RALEIGH PAPER MILLS.

Rags Wanted.

TO BE DELIVERED AT THE RAILROAD STATIONS or at my warehouse in Raleigh, or they will be taken from the different stores in the State. Merchants and others buying rags will please advise me when they have a quantity on hand, or will send them to their nearest Railroad station, as I can still afford to pay the highest price in cash on delivery from store or at Railroad station, either in bank bills, checks or Northern funds.

Reference—Cashiers of our Banks in Raleigh, and the principal North-Carolina and Virginia Merchants.

C. W. BENEDICT.

N. B. Constantly on hand paper suitable for Cotton Factories and newspaper wrappers. Cotton waste wanted.
C. W. B.
March 20th, 1857 29-6m.

NOTICE.

ON Friday, the 3d day of April, I will sell at public sale, at Long Creek Bridge, on a credit of six months, a NEGRO MAN, HANDY, about 27 years old, the property of the late Stephen Costin.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, *Adm'r.*
March 13, 1857. 25-ts

FRESH ARRIVALS

PER SCHR. DAVID FAUST, from Philadelphia:
40 Boxes Adamantine Candles;
30 half " " Low for cash at
March 20 GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY ORDER of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wake County, made at February Term, 1857, I shall offer for sale at the Market Square in the Town of Wilmington on Saturday the 4th of April next, two likely Negroes, a WOMAN aged about 30 years, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, and a BOY 6 years old. The above negroes will be sold on a credit of six month—bond with approved security required. N. N. NIXON, *Adm'r*,
Of Jere Nixon, Dec'd.
March 19, 1857 163-1w-29-ts

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm and style of McCALEB & BUNTING was dissolved on the 16th inst., by mutual consent, and A. B. McCaleb is alone authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.
A. B. McCALEB,
D. C. BUNTING.
March 19. 163-1w-29-1w

SUGAR- SUGAR.

FIFTY BBLS. Yellow Coffee Sugar;
25 do. B. do. do.;
15 do. Crushed do.;
10 Hhds. P. R. (Light) do.; now landing. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE;
25 do. Laguyra do. For sale by
Feb 3d WILLARD & CURTIS.

LITTLE CHILDREN

SHOULD be sent to BALDWIN'S for a fancy suit—a nice little Sack or Jacket. The styles are new, and the goods just opened, and the prices low. Parents in pursuit of Children's Wear, will do well to call at the
CITY CLOTHING STORE,
March 18 38 Market Street.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

SPRING CASSIMERE COATS AND PANTS—new styles, handsomely cut and made at
BALDWIN'S,
March 18 38 Market-st.

THE NEW SPRING COATINGS at BALDWIN'S, 38 Market street, are really handsome. Go there and see them, and don't fail to look at the beautiful Cassimeres and Vestings just opened; direct importation.
March 18

THE ASSORTMENT OF HALF HOSE AT BALDWIN'S, 38 Market street, is the largest in town, and all new goods.
March 18

CORN AFLOAT.

3,000 BUSHELS prime White Corn, afloat. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
March 16th, 1857

JUST RECEIVED PER RAILROAD.

210 FAISON BACON;
3 bbls. LARD;
50 bbls. WHISKEY, from Baltimore. For sale by
March 7. THOS. C. CRAFT.

SWEET MOLASSES.

A PRIME ARTICLE West India Molasses in bbls For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel,
WILMINGTON, N. C

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, concisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.

WM. L. JACOBS.
Oct 20, '56. 38-tf

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that he has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch. MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 20th, 1856 13-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY,

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of Sterling Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission.
JOHN J. CONOLEY.

J. M. ROBINSON & SON

HAVE now in store the following vis:
Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights.
Hoop Iron of the best quality.
Nails, Brads, and Spikes.
Iron Axels, Hubs and Spokes.
Timber and other Axes, all warranted.
Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels.
Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes.
Preserving Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.
Mill, Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws.
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills.
Barn Door and Smoke-House Locks, extra good.
Pad Locks that can't be matched.
Brass and Iron Wire cloth.
Wood Saws and Axes with handles in them.
Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine.
Best quality of Scissors and Needles.
Roger's & Son's, Wostenholmes, and some more of the real Barlow Knives.
Sept. 16, 1856.

NEW BOOKS.

SINAI AND PALESTINE in connection with their history, by author Fenerhyn Stanly, M. A. Canton of Canterbury with Maps and Plates. The private correspondence of Daniel Webster, edited by Fletcher Webster. The History of the seige of the Emperor Charles the 5th, by Wm. Robertson, D. D.; an account of the Emperor's life after his Abdication, by Wm. H. Prescott. The new life of Summerfield, by Wm. M. Willett. The Green Mountain Boys, a Historical Tale of the early settlement of Vermont. Bills from the fountain of life, or Sermon to children, by Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia. Selections for Sabbath Reading and brief Miscellaneous Essays, Moral and Religious, by W. J. Tuck, M. D. &c., at the BOOK STORE.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED has just opened at the Store on North Water Street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair brand;
40 do do Hazart do;
5 do do Columbia do;
15 bags Coffee; 50 kegs Nails;
3 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
5 bbls. Clarified do;
50 boxes Colgate's Pale Soap;
50 do Sealed Herring;
65 bbls. Common Whiskey;
5 do Bourbon do;
25 do Apple Brandy;
5 do North Carolina Peach Brandy;
20 boxes Cheese; 10 kegs Butter;
20 do Adamantine Candles;
10 do Black Pepper; 100 gross Matches;
12 do Cinnamon; 10 boxes Saleratus;
5 bbls. Malaga Wine, an excellent article;
300 Round Shaves—L. Wood's make;
20 Ploughs do do do;
10 bbls. Soda Biscuit;
5 cases Shoes—assorted qualities;
75 reams Wrapping Paper;
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel. Besides a good many other articles, too numerous to mention, which will be sold low for cash by G. PRIDGEN,
Nov. 26th 37 North Water Street.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BREWAX, ℔ lb.	22	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	6 50	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	10¼	@	12½
St. Domingo	10¼	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.	12	@	13
CORN MEAL, ℔ bush	00	@	85
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	8¼
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz.	12½	@	15
EMPTY BARRELS, each, Spts. Turp.	1 65	@	1 75
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl, Mullets	5 50	@	6 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	13 00
do. No. 3.	6 50	@	7 50
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl., Family	0 00	@	7 75
Superfine	7 12½	@	7 25
Fine	0 00	@	6 75
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
GUANO, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, per lb.,			3½
One ton and under 5, per ton,	65 00		
5 tons and over, "	62 50		
LAND PLASTER, per bbl.	1 50		
Per ton	9 00		
GRAIN, ℔ bush. Corn	77	@	78
Oats	55	@	60
White Beans	75	@	2 50
Pease, Cow	00	@	1 00
Rice, rough	0 90	@	97½
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@	4½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 15	@	1 20
N. River	1 00	@	1 10
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 05
do. fm store	1 35	@	0 00
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.) Whiskey	35	@	37½
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	45	@	50
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	60	@	75
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) Floor B'ds	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do.	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 25
MOLASSES, per gallon. Cuba	46	@	48
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs. Virgin	0 00	@	2 45
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 45
Hard	0 00	@	1 45
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 40
do., in order	1 45	@	1 50
Pitch	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1, 2	12½	@	4 00
do. No. 2	1 25	@	1 75
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 15
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	42
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb. Cut	4½	@	4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon. Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	80	@	1 20
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush	80	@	0 90
Irish, do.	0 00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	4 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb. N. C. Bacon, Hams	13	@	13½
Middlings	11½	@	12
Shoulders	11	@	11½
Hog round	00	@	12½
Western Bacon, Middlings	12	@	12½
Shoulders	10	@	10½
N. C. Lard	13	@	14
West'n do	00	@	00
Butter	24	@	26
Cheese	11½	@	12½
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	24 50	@	25 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	16 00	@	17 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY Chickens, live	15	@	25
do. dead	25	@	30
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SALT, ℔ bush.	35	@	40
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	0 70	@	1 00
do. fine	0 00	@	2 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb. Porto Rico	9½	@	11½
New Orleans,	0	@	00
Muscovado	8½	@	10
Loaf & crush	14½	@	15
Clarified and Granulated	13	@	14
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M. Contract	4 00	@	5 50
Common	1 75	@	2 00
STAVES, ℔ M. W. O Bbl.	12 00	@	17 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M. Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	7 50	@	8 50
do. inferior to ordinary	3 75	@	7 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80 cents to $

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1857.

☞ Persons and places som times attain a sort of newspaper notoriety which is somewhat different from fame, and far from being as desirable.

Among the unfortunate localities suffering under this undesirable publicity is the National Hotel at Washington City, which is said to have been the scene of much sickness from the effects of which many distinguished people are still laboring, among them the President of the United States, Mr. Appleton of the *Union*, Samuel Medary of Ohio, Hon. Glancy Jones of Pennsylvania, and many other well-known gentlemen. We understood from a gentleman in the cars on Thursday morning, that Mr. Buchanan was not by any means fully recovered from the effects of the sickness contracted at the National last month. We trust that the fears of his friends may be exaggerated.

There is no question about the continued illness of Mr. Appleton, who is, and has been confined to his room since his coming on to Washington to take charge of the *Union*.

Various reports are abroad as to the cause of this epidemic, some asserting that the water in the cistern of the Hotel had been poisoned by rats who had taken arsenic, going there to drink and dying in it. Other accounts attribute it to the fact, that the snow water leaked into the cistern and so on. It is certain that something has caused a great excitement in the Department of the Interior, belonging to the boarders at that house.

It was reported a few days ago that Hon. J. L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, had died from the effects of this poisonous water. The report is contradicted however. Mr. Dawson, who is now at home, is said to be recovering.

From the Daily Journal of the 14th inst.

☞ Hon. J. C. Dobbin, accompanied by Hon. Warren Winslow, and the distinguished medical gentleman who came with him from Washington City, left here yesterday afternoon for Fayetteville. Mr. D., although very feeble, had rallied somewhat from the fatigues of his travel from Washington City to this place.

Below will be found the correspondence between Mr. Dobbin and Mr. Parsley, the Mayor of the town, in connection with the resolutions passed by our citizens and communicated by Mr. Parsley:—

WILMINGTON, March 12th, 1857.

In presenting to you the proceedings of a meeting of your fellow citizens of Wilmington, held this day, permit me, also, on behalf of the corporate authorities, to offer you the warmest welcome to our town. As a son of North Carolina, allow me to express the personal pride and gratification I feel, that her most noble and sterling attributes have, in you, been so fully represented and sustained in the councils of the nation.

To earn and receive the approbation, not only of your own State, but of the whole country, is a signal triumph in which we, your fellow citizens, claim to participate. O. G. PARSLEY.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN.

DEAR SIR:—After an absence of four years from the State, in the public service, it is truly gratifying on my return, to receive everywhere, without distinction of party, the warm greetings of welcome home again, accompanied too, with that still more touching expression of "well done," than which nothing can be more heart-cheering to the public servant who has faithfully tried to do his duty. Sir, it was generous, very generous, in the Mayor and Council of Wilmington, to tender me the cordial grasp of the hand the first moment my foot-step was heard within her limits. It was still more generous, (if possible,) in the good people to place upon the public records the resolutions you have so courteously presented to me. I shall cherish these acts as among the very happiest incidents of my life; and feeble as I am, I could not consent to leave without some brief expression of my grateful appreciation. The approbation of my own State I shall prize above all other praise. I return to her with my respect for her increased, and my affection for her fixed forever. Her hills, and her valleys, her rivers and her streamlets, her cultivated fields and her warm hearted people are dearer to me than ever. Very soon would she take the proud position to which she is entitled, if her people at large could catch a little more of that enterprising spirit which has nobly animated your good people, and entitled you to a prosperity, which I trust is yet but in its infancy. I believe, Mr. Mayor, if I have attained success, it is to be attributed to a determination at the start, to be guided in my course by the cardinal virtues of our State. Integrity of purpose, and fidelity to obligation, and to abandon my post the moment it should be suggested, that *policy* required a change of the rule. But I am admonished that I can write no more. I beg you to accept my thanks for the very kind manner in which you have performed the duty assigned to you, and believe me your friend and

Ob't serv't,

J. C. DOBBIN.

To O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., Mayor, &c.
Wilmington, March 13th, 1857.

The Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Co.

As we stated yesterday, Mr. Wright, on behalf of the Committee appointed by the stockholders' meeting of last month, submitted his report of the action of that committee, together with the contract made with Duncan, Cartwright & Co., of Philadelphia, looking to the prosecution and the prompt realization of business upon at least the greater part of the line of the works. The contract embraces many stipulations and provisions which we cannot give in full, but which strike us as amounting, upon the whole, to a fair bargain, under all the circumstances.

The report was received and adopted by the meeting of Stockholders yesterday afternoon.

The balance of the afternoon session was spent in devising and discussing the ways and means for meeting the most pressing liabilities of the Company. We are happy to say that the best feeling seemed to prevail, and that a general hope of better times was felt and expressed.

We forbear for the present, any farther reference to terms or measures, awaiting what official statement the Company may see fit to authorize and put forth. Not that any secret or underhand movement of any kind is thought about; but that in the present position of things, we might possibly misapprehend measures and their bearings, and thus be the means of doing injury where we designed to do good.

[*Daily Journal, 13th inst.*

☞ The Republican papers at the North assail the Supreme Court of the United States with the most bitter vituperation. They assert that its recent decision is merely a political movement of subserviency to the slave power—that the country demands that it should be submerged or overturned; or, at least, that the Constitution ought to be so amended as to make the Judges elective. They demand that the people of the North should appeal to the "higher law" against this Supreme Law; and that the Legislatures at the North should take measures to set such ruling as has been made at defiance.

These agitators will have a measure of success.—They will lash to fury the unreflecting dupes of their machinations, and, if not securing success for their cause, will do what they more desire—they will keep up their own vocation—they will keep above that excitement through which they live, breathe and have their being.

The Dallas-Clarendon Treaty.

The Washington *Union*, of the 13th inst., says:—"Just as we are going to press, we learn that the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, after the adoption of several important amendments, passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 32 yeas to 15 nays."

Rotation in Office.

We do not now design entering upon a discussion of the general principle of rotation in office, as it is called. We merely mean to say a word about the disgusting clamor kept up by such papers as the *New York Herald*, and other unprincipled affairs, who, after having done everything in their power to elevate Fremont, *now* have the unblushing effrontery to come forward with their precious advice to Mr. Buchanan.

The spirit of such presses—the *animus* of such advisers, is this—"We hated, maligned and villified Frank Pierce, because he knew our meanness and treated us accordingly—because he despised an abolitionist and scorned a rascal—we insist that, to please us, there shall be a general turn out of every man put in office by the said Frank Pierce." We speak now of advisers like the New York *Herald* and such like. There may be others of a different sort, but those already referred to are the most clamorous and the most efficient in kicking up disturbance.

We believe in no perpetuities. No man is entitled to office in fee simple, or by virtue of a interminable lease. Circumstances,—the good of the service, and the principle of giving a fair showing all round, must not be lost sight of, and we trust will not be; but the idea of making a clean sweep of all persons in office, because they were put in by General Pierce, would be monstrous and absurd—unworthy of Mr. Buchanan, and disrespectful to Mr. Buchanan's best friends. The States that went in the first instance for Mr. Pierce in convention, were the very States from which Mr. Buchanan derived his strength at the polls, and Mr. Pierce to day is the idol of the Southern Democracy. Any unusual or unprecedented course towards Mr. Pierce's appointees, cannot but result in injury and disturbance, especially if it come in the shape of yielding to the clamor of those who hated Mr. Pierce, and opposed Mr. Buchanan.

The principle of rotation in office, is one thing. About *that* we have nothing at present to say.—What we now notice to condemn, is this clamour for a "Clean Sweep" of Democrats by a Democratic administration at the instance of the worst enemies of the Democratic party.

CANING EDITORS.—In glancing over our exchanges this morning, we noticed some three or four attempts to whip, maltreat, abuse, cane and quarrel generally with Editors "out West"—that "great and growing" section of "our common country," where all sort of anonymous circumstances are supposed to occur,—and why shouldn't things happen out there? If a man can't "spread himself" on a prairie, where in the world *can* he spread himself? He has got room enough, and Cooper says the thing is magnificent, but somewhat dangerous when afire, and there is no way of escape.

But all this is nothing to the fact that a cane—a "gutta percha" cane—was discovered on our table yesterday evening on our getting back from Commissioners' Hall, where the Deep River stockholders had been in session. We looked at the "weeping" suspiciously, to see if it was loaded—turned it over in its paper suit of clothes—assured ourselves that it wouldn't "go off," and then examined a label attached to its garments, which had Messrs. Giles & Hawes' card on it. It has a handsome ivory head, with a little fox in a recess—said fox has a big tail for his size, and is going it at full gallop, but evidently not making much headway. Such is the tragical episode of "ye gutta percha" stick, or switch.

We must come to the conclusion that some of our friends were seized with the desperate idea of putting this cane on to us. We take it like a martyr, and return our acknowledgements for the courtesy.

[*Daily Journal, 13th inst.*

☞ The last Fayetteville *Observer* says that the Hon. Warren Winslow is announced in the advertising columns of the Wilmington *Journal*, as a Candidate for Congress from this district, subject to the decision of a Democratic District Convention, should the party determine to call one, and adds that "The *Journal* does not even call attention to the fact. What's amiss?"

For the information of the *Observer* and others similarly exercised, we would simply reply that nothing's amiss. Mr. Winslow's notice was inserted in the *Journal* just before the paper went to press, and while the editor happened to be absent for a few minutes on business. The relations between the *Journal* and Mr. Winslow are precisely as they always have been—we have never dreamed of change or difference.

☞ The devil got hold of five cents and bought 'lasses candy with it.

In order to enjoy the 'lasses candy, he proceeded to devour it leisurely in the quiet twilight at the editors table, editor being absent.

The 'lasses candy is a nuisance and makes everything sticky, and we feel like giving the devil his due.

The devil, who is a good little devil, promises to do so no more, and we let him off with the understanding that if he licks 'lasses candy about our part of the premises we lick him.

WINTER AGAIN.—On the 12th inst., the Hudson River was again frozen over tight. On the 11th, the thermometer at Poughkeepsie stood three degrees below zero.

Lieut. Maury, we understand, predicts the occurrence of some forty such winters. Most of us may as well abandon all hope of ever seeing another mild winter, unless it should turn out that the Lieut. is mistaken. The country is proud of Mr. Maury's scientific attainments, but would willingly find him wrong this time.

☞ It would appear that the Senate of the United States has at length ratified the treaty with Great Britain looking to the settlement of central America affairs.

The treaty as ratified by the Senate is amended in many important particulars, and the probability is that these amendments will not be agreed to by the British Government, so that the action of the Senate may be equivalent to rejection.

☞ General Felix Houston, of Texas, died at Washington, Miss., last week. He had been a Brigadier General in the Texas Army during the revolutionary struggle of that State. In recent times General Houston was connected with, and a leader in the order of the Lone Star, and similar organizations afloat in the valley of the Lower Mississippi. He must have been considerably over sixty.

☞ The Republicans have been playing the mischief again in New Hampshire. At an election held there a few days since, they carried nearly everything. No use dwelling on particulars. The thing is so. We are sorry that it is so.

☞ On Wednesday, the remains of Dr. Kane reached Philadelphia, and were received with the highest demonstrations of respect on the part of public bodies and private citizens. The funeral took place on Thursday and was an imposing mark of regard.

It is proposed to hold at Philadelphia, on the 13th of next month, a convention of delegates from the several Boards of Health of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, in order to establish an improved and uniform system of quarantine regulations. On Monday, the Board of Aldermen of Boston appointed their delegates to the meeting.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

Rumored Success of Walker—Capture of Ammunition and Provisions—The Revolution in Peru—The Panama Riots.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—The steamer Black Warrior has arrived with dates from Havana to the 8th. There is nothing of interest from that city, which continues healthy.

By way of Havana we have papers from Aspinwall containing interesting accounts of Walker's movements, and later news from New Granada.

According to the Aspinwall Courier of the 3d inst., it was reported that Gen. Walker's forces had forced their way up the San Juan river with only a slight loss. They succeeded in capturing considerable quantities of arms, ammunition and provisions, and took possession of the steamboat J. W. Scott.

The revolutionary party in Peru has been successful.

Hon. Mr. Morse, the American commissioner, has had a flattering personal reception at Bogota, but the Granadian government is not inclined to negotiate favorably in regard to his mission, as it alleges that the Americans were at fault at Panama when the disgraceful riots occurred there.

The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga sailed from Aspinwall on the 2d inst for Greytown.

It is believed that no satisfaction can be obtained of the Granadian government unless forcible measures be resorted to. Commissioner Morse made a clear statement of the interview, which is forwarded to Washington.

It is reported that the revolutionists in Peru are in possession of Lima, and that Castillo's overthrow is certain. Trade at Valparaiso was dull.

Several foreign vessels of war were at Havana.—Sugars steady. Exchange quiet at 5¼ on Philadelphia and New York.

The Black Warrior brings nothing later from California.

Reception of the Remains of Dr. Kane at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The remains of Dr. Kane arrived at the Baltimore depot this afternoon shortly after four o'clock, and were escorted by the First City Troop of Cavalry—the Washington Greys acting as a guard of honor—to Independence Hall, where the body remains until to-morrow. The interior of the hall and all the entrances have been draped in mourning, and the coffin has been tastefully decorated with camelias, the voluntary offering of Peter Mackenzie, Esq., the intimate friend of the deceased. The flags throughout the city are at half mast and draped with black. There were large crowds gathered at all the points on the route to view the escort and remains.

Honors to Dr. Kane's Remains.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—An immense procession escorted the remains of Dr. E. K. Kane to-day to the Second Presbyterian Church, where the funeral services were performed. The procession, composed of the civic societies and military, was most imposing. It was forty minutes in passing any given point.—The streets were lined with people. All the bells of the city were tolled, flags of shipping were flying at half-mast, and the public buildings draped in crape.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Lord Napier arrived here this afternoon and took lodgings at Willard's Hotel. He was unattended, except by a page.

General Scott paid his respects to the new Secretary of War to day. It is understood he is about to remove his residence here.

Judge Black assumed the position of Attorney General to-day.

A slight fall of snow commenced this afternoon, but melted as it fell. The weather is quite mild.

There is no truth in the report that the Commissioner of Patents had tendered his resignation, and from present indication it is most likely he will remain in office.

J. C. Dennis, of Illinois, has been appointed marshal of Kansas.

The Supreme Court and the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, March 10.—In the House to-day, an order was adopted instructing the committe on Federal Relations to consider the expediency of instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to propose an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, electing Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts by the people for a term of years. The House also appointed a committee to consider and report what measures should be taken in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case.

Visit of North Carolinians to Gen. Pierce.

The North Carolinians in Washington, some thirty in number, paid their respects to ex-President Pierce, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of Gov. Marcy. Gov. Reid, the senior senator from that State, introduced the company to General Pierce; after which, he addressed him substantially as follows:

Senator Reid's Address.

GEN. PIERCE: A portion of the citizens of North Carolina avail themselves of this occasion to testify their respect for you as a man, and their high appreciation of your eminent public services. Your efforts to maintain and perpetuate the great principles of the constitution challenge the gratitude and the approval of the whole country. Our State partakes largely of this feeling.

At the commencement of your administration you bestowed the compliment upon North Carolina of selecting her distinguished son as a member of your cabinet; and, although we deeply, deeply regret to say that he retires from the public service in feeble health and with a shattered constitution, yet it is a high consolation to know that he has left the great aim of the public service intrusted to his charge in an eminently healthy and prosperous condition.

In bidding you adieu, we express the fond hope that, in the retirement of private life, the remainder of your days may be as peaceful and happy as your public career has been brilliant and successful!

General Pierce replied that he felt deeply sensible of this mark of respect and kindness on the part of citizens of the State of North Carolina.

During his administration it had been his fortune to confer freely with members of the North Carolina delegation in Congress, and to lean much on them for counsel and support; that from none did he ever receive more patriotic advice or sincere counsel. Allusion had been made to James C. Dobbin, and he could sincerely say that if North Carolina felt kindness for him, that he was more than repaid in the talented and pure-hearted executive officer that she had given to his aid. He had never met Mr. Dobbin until he had summoned him to the council board; throughout the whole administration he felt deeply the influence of his enlarged views and patriotic counsel. In the most excited discussions of the cabinet, amid the severest conflict of opinion, the clear head and pure heart of Mr. Dobbin, "like the sweet South," breathed the spirit of conciliation and concord, and he was cheered in his course by his matchless and winning influence. Of such a man any State might be well proud. His influence in the important branch of the public service over which he presided would be felt for years to come. The only painful reflection ever felt was that his health had been impaired by his application to his laborious duties. He hoped that his valuable life would be spared, and that long years of future service and honors awaited him.

General Pierce stated that he had ever cherished a profound respect for the State of North Carolina, and the deepest interest in her history. On a recent occasion, in an interview with a delegation from Tennessee, he could not refrain from remarking that the conservative qualities and true principles of government which marked the course of Tennessee were attributable to the fact that she was the offspring of "the good old North State."

To the State of North Carolina, to her citizens, and especially her senators present, he felt grateful for the support he had received; he should retain a deep sense of their kindness and generous confidence.

At the close of General Pierce's remarks Governor Marcy came into the room and was presented to the company. After a few minutes spent in general conversation, they all shook hands with General Pierce, bidding him a final adieu.—*Wash. Union, 11th inst*

Distribution of Property at the North.

A writer in the last number of DeBow's Review says: "In Philadelphia, there are not less than five hundred thousand inhabitants, and out of this number there are not more than fifty thousand against whom an execution, on civil suit, could take effect. These figures extended as they may be, without fear of exaggerations to the entire population of the non-slaveholding States, estimating that population at eighteen millions would give at least sixteen millions of citizens who own nothing, opposed to not more than two millions of property holders."

A COSTLY GOVERNMENT.—The Chancellor of the British Exchequer estimates the total expenditure for carrying on the government of the ensuing year, at £69,674,000, or $337,570,000.

Four Days Later from Europe.

New York, March 12.—The screw steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., arrived this forenoon.

The Cunard steamship Arab arrived at Liverpool on the 23d.

There is again a prospect of an amicable settlement of the difficulty between England and Persia.

Disraeli's amendment to the budget proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been negatived in the House of Commons. The budget, as reported, is consequently virtually passed.

The London Times contains a leader on the virtual rejection by the American Senate of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty. The Times deprecates the renewal of negotiations on the Central American question.

The Madrid papers still discuss the outrages inflicted on Spanish citizens in Mexico, and it is announced that 8,000 troops will be sent immediately to Cuba, to replace those which are to be sent to Mexico.

Fears are entertained at Madrid of another insurrection. Large quantities of arms and ammunition have been found hidden in the city, and it was believed the democrats and progressistas had conspired together against the government.

The Paris *Pays* states the fact that the convention for the cession of territory by Persia to Russia is incontestable; that there is an existing treaty in which Russia engages to defend Persia from invasion, and that at the commencement of the present difficulty with England, Persia claimed from Russia the benefit of that treaty, and Russia hastened to redeem her pledges by sending an army to Araxes.

It is said that the scheme of the Neapolitan government to transport political prisoners to the Argentine republic has miscarried, the latter government refusing to receive any but free colonists, and the prisoners utterly refusing the proposed commutation.

A diplomatic circular from the Spanish minister at Paris explains the origin of the dispute with Mexico, and the intention of the Spanish government.

An imposing force is to be despatched to Mexico, and the most energetic measures employed to obtain redress. Orders have been sent to the squadron lying at Mahon to proceed to Cadiz to join the expedition. A line-of-battle ship and three war steamers are also detailed to the same destination.

Latest.

PARIS, Tuesday.—A settlement has taken place between England and Persia. The conditions were agreed upon on Friday.

It is rumored that Russian troops have disembarked at Balfruck, on the C spian sea, and that the Russians have forwarded munitions of war to Teheran.

LONDON, Tuesday evening.—The Earl of Derby has brought up in Parliament the resolution condemning the Chinese war, supporting it with a speech, in which he maintained that the Chinese outrages, and infractions of the treaty, do not justify the hostile operations that have taken place.

The money market is firm; nothing has been done under 6 per cent. Large arrivals from Australia have influenced the market, and the drain upon the bank stopped.

Consols for account, 94.

MARINE DISASTER.

The ship Arthur, from Savannah, bound to Glasgow, was abandoned at sea, water-logged. Part of the crew had arrived at Cardiff; the remainder, numbering fourteen, took to the boats previously, and are supposed to have perished.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Kangaroo's news went direct to New Orleans at a single writing over the National line.

Three Days Later from Europe.—The America at Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 12.—The Cunard steamship America, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 28th ultimo, has arrived at this port, and will be due at Boston at an early hour on Saturday morning.

The steamships Alps and City of Manchester arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult.

The most important feature of the news by this arrival is the advices from China. Later accounts reported that the five ports to which European ships are admitted have been placed under siege.

The America passed the Africa, for Liverpool, March 1, twenty miles west of Kinsale. March 3, saw a large ship burning. Nobody on board.

The arrangement of the Persian difficulty is proceeding satisfactorily, but the treaty is not yet signed. The proposed convention specifies that England shall enjoy equal commercial privileges with the most favored nations, but Persia forbids the introduction of English consuls on the Caspian sea, inasmuch as her treaties with Russia forbid them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The trade and navigation returns for January show a progressive increase.

Mr. Dallas attended the Queen's levee on the 26th.

The parliamentary proceedings are interesting.—The debate on Lord Derby's motion of censure of the Chinese war resulted in a division—for the motion, 110; against it, 146.

Mr. Cobden brought forward a motion of a similar nature in the Commons, viz: "That this house has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese at Canton; and without expressing any opinion as to the extent the Chinese may have offended England, and the cause of complaint, this House considers that the papers laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures recently resorted to at Canton; that a select committee be appointed to inquire into our commercial relations with China."

The debate lasted two nights, and was further adjourned.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Layard, said he was authorized by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to say that there was no such treaty in existence between Russia and Persia as that referred to recently by Mr. Layard, and that the negotiations at Paris on the Persian difficulty were not yet ended.

FRANCE.

Paris letters state that the Council of State has rejected the credit of five millions demanded by the War Department.

SPAIN.

It is stated in the ministerial organ that the number of vessels to be sent against Mexico, including transports for ten thousand men, is about thirty.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter says that the Ministerial Council are deliberating on the expediency of withdrawing the Austrian troops from the papal dominions

CHINA.

Telegraphic dates from Hong Kong are to January 5th. Affairs in China were unchanged.

Private letters state that a large Chinese fleet had attacked the English squadron, subsequently retiring in good order under the forts of Canton. Admiral Seymour had burnt the greater parts of the suburbs of Canton.

The Chinese rebel fleet had formed a junction with the imperialist at Whampoa.

A Paris despatch says that letters from Macao state that the Emperor had placed in a state of siege the five European ports of the empire.

All the Europeans on board the steamer Thistle had been treacherously murdered by the native passengers, and the steamer dismantled and abandoned.

The government at Hong Kong had increased the public force, and taken precautionary measures against incendiarism.

The total exports of tea to England were 41,000,000, against 50,000,000 last year.

PERSIA.

Dates at Bombay were from Bushire to the 17th January.

The British remained unmolested. Reinforcements were being sent from Bombay.

DENMARK.

The question of the Sound dues is finally settled. Denmark receives 45,000,000 thalers in forty payments, bearing interest.

THE TESTIMONY OF AN OPPONENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, alluding to the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, says:

"Words cannot adequately represent the debt of gratitude which both the departing and the incoming administrations feel toward the Supreme Court for their decision in the Missouri slave case. It supports the principle upon which the late administration acted, and the present one proposes, in the inaugural address, to act upon. Attorney General Cushing is particularly well pleased, because he had occasion to give a similar decision upon a case submitted to him by the President a year or two ago.—Attorney General Black is also gratified, for the reason that he is supported, by this opinion of the Supreme Court, in the decision which he not long ago gave in the Passmore Williamson case. This decision settles the questions involved in it beyond future dispute, so far as the legal and constitutional points in the same are concerned. The political agitation of the question may be kept up, but with rather diminished zeal."

New Minister.

Lord Napier, the new British Minister to Washington, arrived yesterday in the steam ship Persia, accompanied by Lady Napier, his four children, governess and tutor, and attended by two men and two female servants. He is at present stopping at the Clarendon Hotel, where he will remain till his departure for Washington.

Lord Napier is now in his thirty-eighth year, and belongs to a noble Scotch family, tracing its lineal descent as far back as the fourteenth century to John de Napier, "who," as the records tell us, "held considerable estates in the county of Dumbarton, and was fined in three years rent of his estate by Edward III, in 1305." He is Baron of the Merchistoun in the peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia; was born on the 15th of September, 1819, and was married in 1845. In addition to various minor appointments which he has filled under the British government, he has been Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, at Naples, and for the last two or three years under Lord Strafford de Redcliffe at the Embassy at Constantinople. At Naples he occupied the position of Charge d'Affaires during the events of 1848-9, in the absence of Sir William Temple, and his conduct on that occasion met with the warm approval of Lord Palmerston.

His promotion has taken place almost in regular course of seniority, as he and Mr. Henry George Howard, Secretary of Embassy at Paris, were the senior members of the diplomatic body without a mission. Lord Napier has gained considerable celebrity as a literary man by his "Sketches of Russia," "Notes on the Neapoli Painters," and various fugitive tracts and papers, and is regarded by those who knew him personally as a gentleman of extensive acquirements, and refined and cultivated tastes. His friends predict for him a most successful mission to this country, and he certainly enters upon it at a most auspicious moment—at a time when the most friendly relations exist between the two countries.—The only question from which it is possible there can be any diplomatic difference is the Central American affair, and that by proper management on both sides may be amicably settled.

Lady Napier is a woman of the most amiable character; engaging and attractive manners, and of a singularly prepossessing personal appearance. The children, we understand, will be educated, during their stay in this country, in some one of our institutions of learning.—*New York Herald.*

The New Senate.

The following is a list of the members who constitute the Senate for the present Congress:

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		**MICHIGAN.**	
Clement C. Clay	1859	Charles E. Stuart	1859
Benjamin Fitzpatrick	1861	Zachariah Chandler	1863
ARKANSAS.		**MISSISSIPPI.**	
William K. Sebastian	1859	Albert G. Brown	1859
Robert W. Johnston	1861	Jefferson Davis	1863
CONNECTICUT.		**MISSOURI.**	
Lafayette S. Foster	1861	James L. Green	1861
James Dixon	1863	Trusten Polk	1863
CALIFORNIA.		**NEW HAMPSHIRE.**	
William M. Gwinn	1861	John P Hale	1859
David C. Broderick	1863	James Bell	1861
DELAWARE.		**NEW YORK.**	
Martin W. Bates	1859	William H. Seward	1861
James A. Bayard	1863	Preston King	1863
FLORIDA.		**NEW JERSEY.**	
David L. Yulee	1861	William Wright	1859
Stephen R. Mallory	1863	R. Thomson	1863
GEORGIA.		**NORTH CAROLINA.**	
Robert Toombs	1859	David S. Reid	1859
Alfred Iverson	1861	Asa Biggs	1861
INDIANA.		**OHIO.**	
Graham N. Fitch	1861	George E. Pugh	1861
Jesse D. Bright	1863	Benjamin F. Wade	1863
ILLINOIS.		**PENNSYLVANIA.**	
Stephen A. Douglas	1859	William Bigler	1861
Lyman Trumbull	1861	Simon Cameron	1863
IOWA.		**RHODE ISLAND.**	
George W. Jones	1859	Phillip Allen	1859
James Harlan	1861	James F. Simmons	1863
KENTUCKY.		**SOUTH CAROLINA.**	
John B. Thompson	1859	Josiah J. Evans	1859
John J. Crittenden	1861	A. P. Butler	1861
LOUISIANA.		**TENNESSEE.**	
J. P. Benjamin	1859	John Bell	1859
John Slidell	1861		
MAINE.		**TEXAS.**	
William P. Fessenden	1859	Sam. Houston	1859
Hannibal Hamlin	1863	Thomas J. Rusk	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		**VERMONT.**	
Henry Wilson	1859	Jacob Collamer	1861
Charles Sumner	1863	Solomon Foot	1863
MARYLAND.		**VIRGINIA.**	
James A. Pearce	1861	R. M. T. Hunter	1859
Anthony Kennedy	1863	James M. Mason	1863
		WISCONSIN.	
		Charles Durkee	1861
		James R. Doolittle	1863

The Treaty with Mexico—Protest of England and France.

The treaty lately concluded with the Mexican government by Mr. Forsyth, the American minister, has created a great sensation in the city of Mexico. The British and French ministers are furious on the subject, and had protested against it. Among the people the general opinion at first was that it would not be ratified by our Government. The Trait d'Union, however, says that public opinion has now become more favourable.

The Trait d'Union, of the 14th February, contains an elaborate and critical analysis of the treaty. According to that journal there are five treaties, four of which are merely considered as accessory, while the fifth contains the essence of the whole. Its provisions are as follows:

The American government lends to Mexico fifteen millions of dollars, at an interest of four per cent. per annum. Out of this sum the United States is to pay the debt of the British convention due by Mexico—that is, about four millions. The United States will, moreover, retain a sum of three millions for the American claims recognized by the mixed commission. The remaining eight millions will be paid to Mexico, and the latter obligates herself to abandon to the United States the 20 per cent. of custom-house duties now imposed on all imports and exports between Mexico and the United States, transported on American or Mexican vessels. European manufactured cottons are, however, excepted from this stipulation, whether shipped on American or Mexican vessels.

In order that this abandonment of the duty of 20 per cent should take place, it is stipulated—1st, that the merchandise shall not be European manufactured cottons; 2d, that imports and exports shall be carried on in Mexican or American vessels; and 3d, that the commerce shall be reciprocal between the United States and Mexico—so that an American or Mexican vessel, arriving from or sailing to a European port, shall not be entitled to the reduction of 20 per cent., even though her cargo does not consist of cotton manufactured in Europe. Mexico, according to the Trait d'Union, loses nothing, as she is authorized to place the 20 per cent. duty abandoned in favor of the United States to the debt of the latter, and to extinguish in this manner the capital and interest of the debt of $8,000,000. We append the comments of the Trait d'Union:

"We may be asked where is the advantage of the United States in this arrangement? The treaty does not show it, and we might answer that this is the business of the United States, but it is easy to imagine the advantage.

"The United States sacrifices $8,000,000 for the benefit of her commerce. This is the entire secret. The treaty does not, in truth, provide that the reduction of 20 per cent. shall be carried to the profit of the United States, but to the credit of the importer and exporter. The latter then will be beneficiaries, but will not the United States eventually obtain a greater advantage? That is the question.

It seems to us indubitable that, by means of this *premium* (for it is nothing else) established by the United States on the mutual imports and exports of the two republics, their commercial relations will largely increase; that the commercial marine of both nations will be fostered, and that the products of American industry will enjoy a marked advantage over those of Europe in the Mexican markets.

"It must be conceded that this is a grand and liberal conception; the United States alone makes the sacrifice which is to inure to the benefit of both nations. She does not protect her merchants, but her commerce; for it matters not what may be the nationality of the importer or exporter—whether Mexican, American or Chinese—he will be entitled to the premium, if he trades between the two countries by means of American or Mexican shipping."

The Trait d'Union, then goes on to speculate concerning the results of the treaty. It is of opinion that the sacrifice made by the U. States will prove but nominal, as her custom-house revenue will be considerably augmented by the increased trade; that a large amount of European products will be sent to the United States, entitled to drawback, and reshipped to Mexico, and that the federal treasury will be enriched by the expenses of bonding and storage. It thinks that European commerce with Mexico is seriously menaced by the treaty, and that it constitutes a veritable commercial revolution. The worst of it, adds that journal, is—that it is legal.—*Sun.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The election for State Officers and Congressmen, held in this State on the 10th inst., resulted in the election of the entire Black Republican ticket.

Gaveling in St. Petersburg.

A letter from St. Petersburg, on the 20th, in the Constitutionel, says:

"The police has just arrested fifteen individuals, charged with attacks on and robbery of isvotchiks or drivers of sledges. The plan adopted by these men was as follows: At a late hour in the evening, two of them took their seats in a sledge, and ordered the driver to proceed to some distant part of the city or to the extremity of some faubourg, where at that hour the streets were completely deserted. At a given moment, one of the robbers threw over the head of the driver a net, with a cord having a running knot to come tightly round his neck, so that in order to avoid strangulation he gave to his assailants all the money he had received throughout the day.—During the last fortnight upwards of one hundred drivers have been victimized by this trick.

"There is now in the prison of St. Petersburg a skillful rogue who has directed his attention to higher game. Having heard that the Archbishop of St. Petersburg had left his pastoral cross at a jeweller's to undergo repairs, he went to the shop and said, 'I come from Mgr. the Archbishop, who requests that you will immediately give me the cross which he left with you to repair. He has been sent for to the palace, and he cannot present himself before the Emperor without the insignia of his dignity.' 'That is very true,' replied the jeweller, but as I have not the honor of knowing you, and as nothing more resembles an honest man than a rogue, we will go together and deliver Monseigneur the cross he has confided to me.' 'That is just what I wish,' said the thief, 'and if you will allow me, I will give you a seat in my carriage, in order the sooner to reach the palace of his eminence, who must be with the Emperor precisely at twelve.'

Five minutes after, the jeweller and his companion arrived at the archbishop's, and entered the waiting-room, which is open to every one. The messenger requested them to wait a moment, and he would inform his Eminence of his arrival. In about two or three minutes he returned, with his head uncovered and without his cloak, and said, 'Mgr. the archbishop is at this moment engaged with the Archbishop of Kieff, and therefore cannot come to you, and begs you to deliver to me the cross.' The jeweller finding himself in the palace, and with, as he believed, one of the servants, no longer hesitated, but gave the cross and returned to his shop. About a week after the archbishop came himself for the cross. The police being then informed of the trick, set to work, and succeeded in arresting the thief. He remains in the hands of justice, but where the valuable article that he took is, remains a mystery."

SENATE COMMITTEES.—The following standing committees have been appointed in the Senate:

Foreign Relations—Mason, Douglas, Slidel, Polk, Crittenden, Seward, Foot. Finance—Hunter, Pearce, Gwinn, Bright, Biggs, Fessenden, Cameron. Commerce—Clay, Benjamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Bright, Hamlin. Military Affairs.—Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Iverson, Broderick, Wilson, King. Naval Affairs—Mallory, Thompson, (N. J.,) Slidell, Allen, Green, Bell, (Tenn.,) Hale. Public Lands—Stuart, Johnson, Pugh, Mallory, Broderick, Foster, Harlan. Judiciary—Butler, Bayard, Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, Collamer, Trumbull. Post Office—Rusk, Yulee, Bigler, Gwinn, Fitch, Collamer, Dixon. Pensions—Jones, (Iowa,) Clay, Bates, Thompson, (Ky.,) Thompson, (N. J.,) King, Foster. District of Columbia—Brown, Mason, Allen, Rusk, Kennedy, Hamlin, Chandler. Private Land Claims—Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson, (Ky.,) Durkee. Indian Affairs—Sebastian, Brown, Reid, Fitch, Bell, (Tenn.,) Houston, Doolittle. Claims—Iverson, Yulee, Polk, Bell, of N. H., and Simmons. Audit and control contingent expenses of the Senate—Evans, Wright, Dixon, ——. Public Buildings—Bayard, Hunter, Thompson, of N. J., Douglas, Hale. Revolutionary Claims—Evans, Bates, Crittenden, Wilson and Durkee. Patents—Reid, Evans, Davis, Simmons, Trumbull. Territories—Douglas, Jones, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick, Green, Simmons, Sumner, Wade. Printing—Johnson, Fitzpatrick, Bell, N. H. Engrossed Bills—Wright, Bigler, Harlan. Enrolled Bills—Jones, Brown, Doolittle. Library—Pearce, Bayard, Butler.

Interesting to the Army.

The following "General Orders," dated war Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Feb. 28, 1857, have been promulged:

I. The following regulations have been received from the War Department and are published for the information of all concerned:

1. A court martial cannot assign and make over the pay of a soldier to any other person; and the receipt of such person will not be a sufficient voucher for the disbursing officer. Nor can a soldier be required to receipt for money paid without his consent to another person. The law pr